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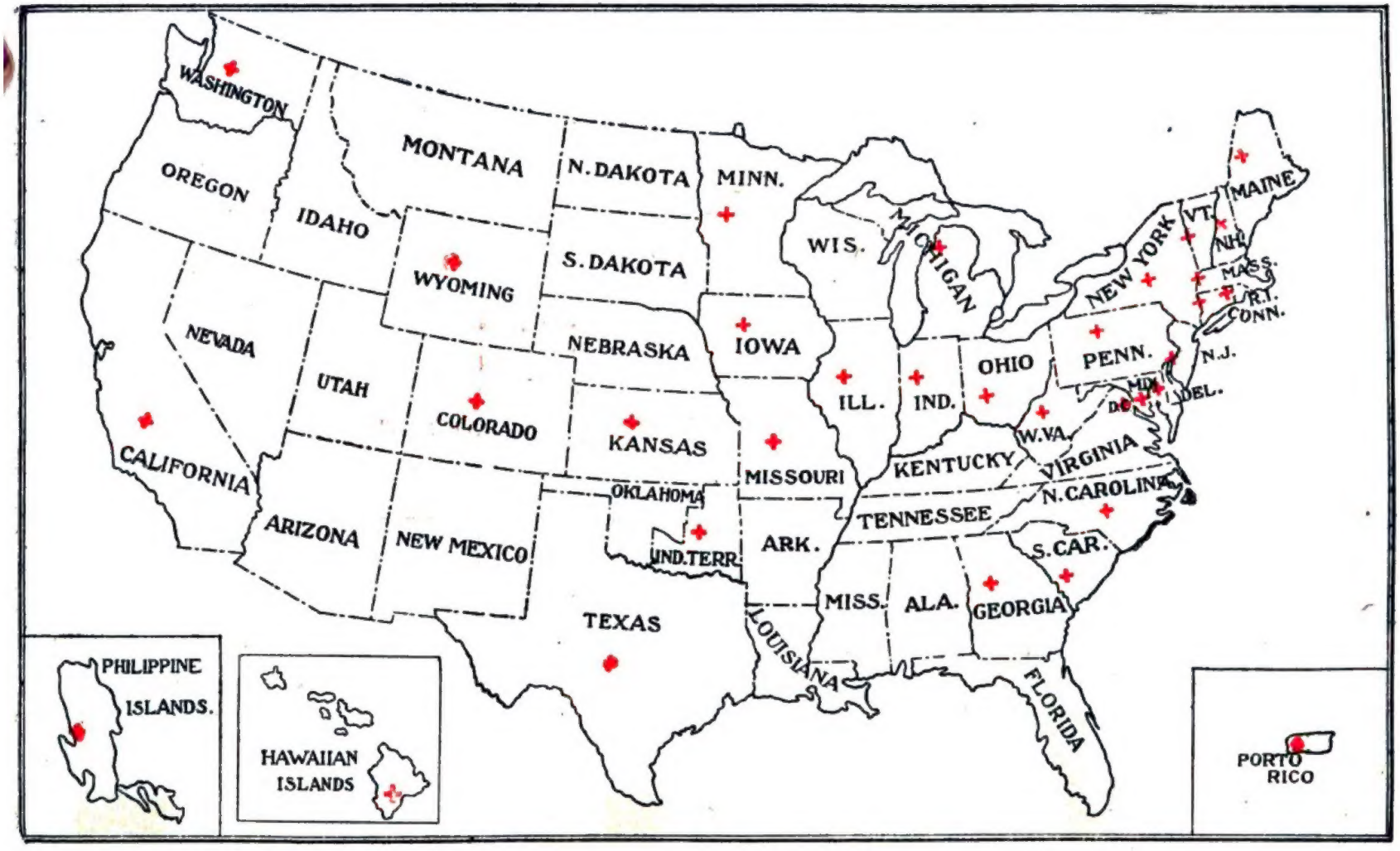

NOTE.—RED CROSSES INDICATE STATES AND POSSESSIONS IN WHICH BRANCH SOCIETIES HAVE BEEN ORGANIZED.

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PREFACE.

Important.

The attention of all Red Cross members is called to the importance of a large attendance at the annual Branch meetings in November and to the election of delegates who can and will attend the National meeting in December. Any other members of the Red Cross who may desire to attend this meeting in Washington on Tuesday, December 3d, will be most cordially welcome.

As will be seen in the first article of this Bulletin there is a decided probability of the Ninth International Red Cross Conference being held in the United States in 1912, and our National Society from now on must enter into an active propaganda so that by the time of this Conference we can show to the nations of the world an organization in size, efficiency and importance second to none other, and of which this country may well be proud.

At the Eighth Conference lately held in London there were present one hundred and fifty-seven delegates from twenty-seven countries and the International Committee, representing three or four million Red Cross members, of which number the United States could claim less than ten thousand in its National Society. In the January Bulletin a report will be made as to the present treasury balances of the more important Societies and in this, too, it will be seen how very far behind is our Society.

Our patriotism and national pride cannot permit of such a condition continuing to exist, nor do we believe they will. A national interest once aroused in our share of this greatest of all international humane organizations will, we are sure, place us where we ought to be in the front ranks. Let every loyal American who has love of country and belief in the universal brotherhood of man lend his or her aid to this great work.

HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA, PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH RED CROSS.

INVITATION FOR THE NINTH INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN THE UNITED STATES.

There is a great possibility that the Ninth International Red Cross Conference may be held in 1912 in the United States. An invitation for this Conference to be held in the United States was extended last June at the Eighth Conference by the delegates of the American National Red Cross. Japan had also extended a most courteous invitation for this Conference to be held in Tokyo, where the delegates would be sure not only of being received with the greatest hospitality, but where their hosts would represent one of the greatest and most remarkable of all Red Cross organizations. But as it is probable that as yet Tokyo may seem rather remote from Europe to enable the Conference to secure the large number of delegates that are to be desired, it is highly probable that the invitation extended by the American Red Cross will be accepted.

In presenting the invitation the Marquis de Vogüe, the presiding officer, said he was sure the delegates would meet with a splendid reception in the United States, a country for whose resources and power, and for whose activity in Red Cross work they had a very high appreciation. The International Committee, however, alone had the right to decide where the Conference should meet, and the very cordial invitation of the United States delegates must be referred to that body for its decision:

The invitation is given below:

"LONDON, *June* 14, 1907.

"To the Delegates to the Eighth International Red Cross Conference:

"The American National Red Cross desires to state to the Conference that if for any reason it should be thought to be for the best interests of the Red Cross to hold the Ninth International Conference in the United States, a most hearty welcome would be extended to the delegates, and every effort made to insure the success of the important work to be done by the delegates to that meeting."

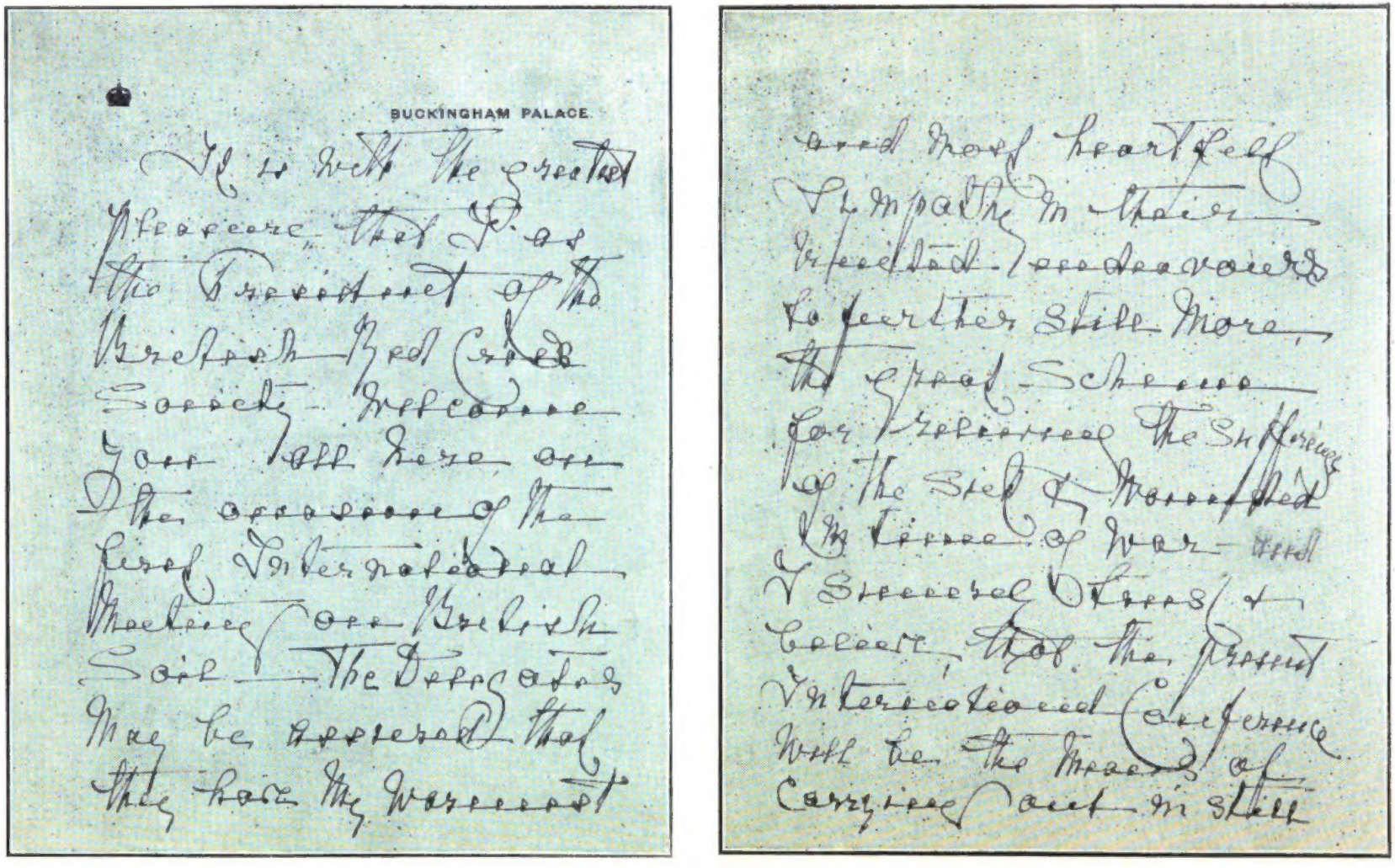
This invitation as presented in French reads as follows:

"Le Comité National Americain de la Croix Rouge désire faire connaitre à la Conférence que si pour diverse

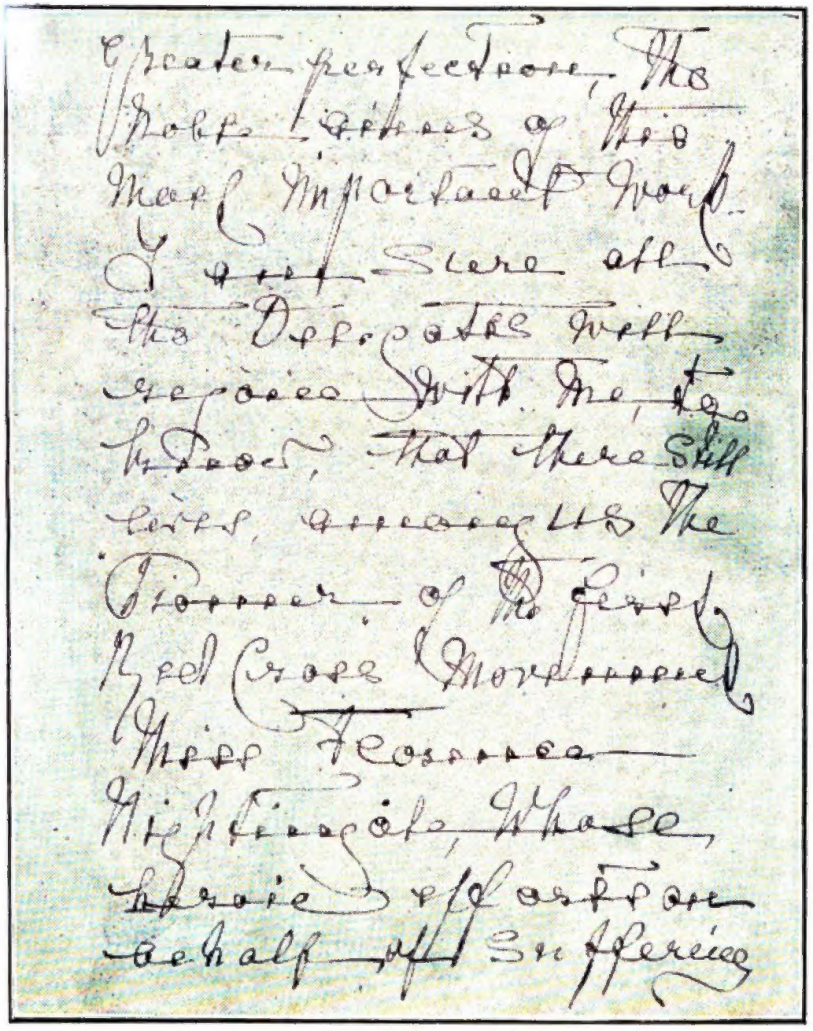
raisons il parait pour l'interet de la Croix Rouge que la prochaine Conférence ait lieu aux Etats Unis, les délégués y recevront l'accueil le plus cordial et les plus grands efforts seront faits pour assurer le succés de l'oeuvre importante accomplie par les délégués à la Conférence.

The famous Field Marshal, Earl Roberts, was the President of the Eighth Conference just held in London, and the presiding officer for the business sessions was the accomplished scholar, diplomatist and member of the French Academy, so long the President of the French Red Cross, the Marquis de Vogüe.

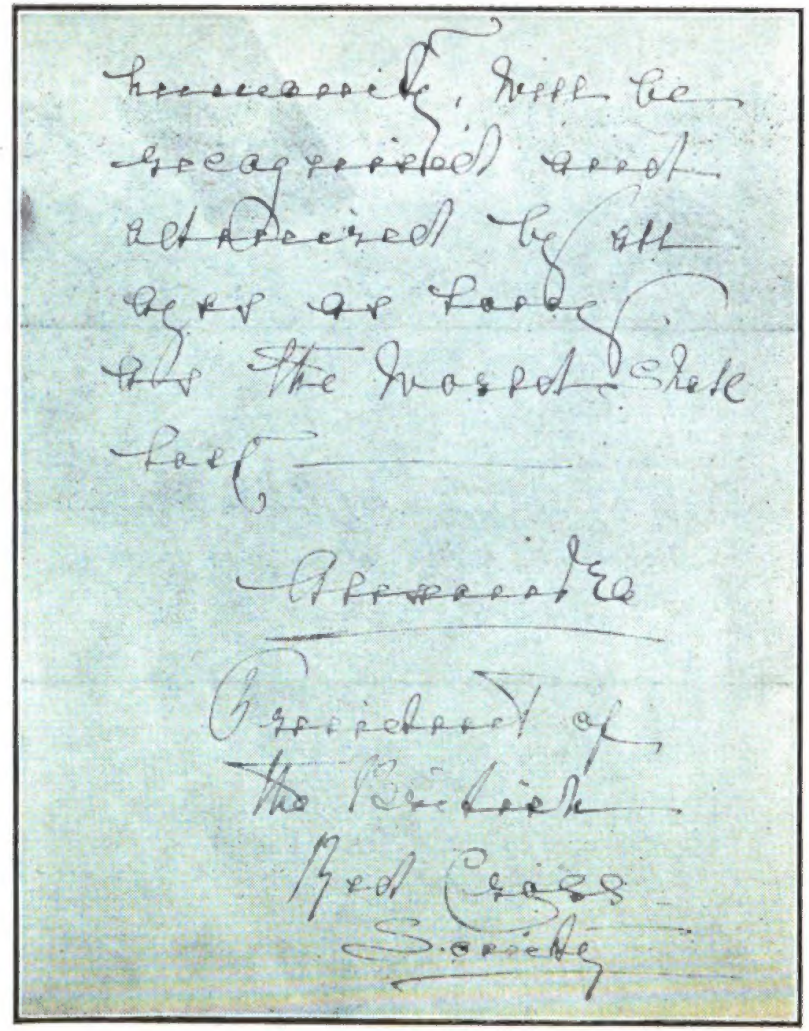
As it may be our good fortune to have the Ninth International Conference of this great international humane organization held in our country, let us bend every effort before that time to build up our American Red Cross into a Society worthy of our country in size and efficiency, and equal to the wonderful organizations of Europe and Japan.



FACSIMILE OF THE QUEEN'S LETTER.



Greater perfection, the
Most Glorious of this
Most Important Work.
I trust Sure all
the Delegates will
rejoice With me, to
know, that there Still
lives, amongst us The
Pioneer of the Great
Red Cross Movement
Miss Barton
Nightingale, Whose
heroic efforts on
behalf of Suffering



humanity, will be
gratefully recalled
& admired by all
ages as long as
the Noble Cause
last.

Appointed to
the
Presidency of
the British
Red Cross
Society

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GREETINGS TO THE EIGHTH CONFERENCE FROM QUEEN ALEXANDRA, PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH RED CROSS.

(Copy of Queen Alexandra's letter.)

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

It is with the greatest pleasure that I, as President of the British Red Cross Society, welcome you all here on the occasion of the first international meeting on British soil.

The delegates may be assured that they have my warmest and most heartfelt sympathy in their united endeavors for relieving the sufferings of the sick and wounded in time of war, and I sincerely trust and believe that the present International Conference will be the means of carrying out in still greater perfection the noble aims of this great and good work.

I am sure that the delegates will rejoice with me to know that there still lives among us the founder of the first Red Cross movement, Miss Florence Nightingale, whose welcome efforts on behalf of suffering humanity will be recognized and admired by all ages as long as the world shall last.

(Signed) ALEXANDRA,
President of the British Red Cross Society.

EIGHTH INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS CONFERENCE—OPENED BY FIELD MARSHAL LORD ROBERTS.

THE EIGHTH INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS CONFERENCE.

BY HON. WILLIAM CARY SANGER,
Delegate to Eighth International Red Cross Conference.

To the American who was present at the Eighth International Red Cross Conference, held in London in June, 1907, the most striking feature of the discussions was the importance which the European countries attached to the work of the Red Cross in time of peace. In the United States some persons have failed to take a proper interest in the Red Cross because they have thought it existed chiefly if not solely, to aid the sick and wounded in time of war, and forgetful of the needless death and suffering among the sick and wounded in all our wars, they have felt indifferent about an organization which, as they thought, would only be called upon in the distant future, to meet contingencies which might never arise, and such persons have felt that the great Red Cross organizations of Europe were but one manifestation of the spirit militarism. The falseness of this view was made plain at every session of the Conference. Throughout the civilized world more and more interest is felt in all work that lessens suffering, and the sick and wounded in time of war should receive their fair share of this humane thought. Through all the work of the Conference it was evident that the European delegates felt that the Red Cross would fail to do its duty if it did not carry on active and efficient work in time of peace.

The first business which came before the Conference was the report, presented by M. Ador, Vice-President of the International Committee, on the use of the income of the Empress Augusta Fund. In 1900 the International Committee, wishing to perpetuate the memory of the helpful interest which the Empress Augusta had taken in the Red Cross, decided to create a special fund, to be known as the "Augusta Fund." In 1907 this fund amounted to 60,000 francs, and the International Red Cross Conference held that year in Vienna, decided that the principal of this fund should be kept intact. The sum was subsequently increased to 100,000 francs, and the interest is now used in aiding some worthy work. In 1904 the interest on the fund was given to help build a model hospital at Copenhagen, which would, of course, be of use in time of peace.

LORD ROBERTS,
PRESIDENT OF THE EIGHTH INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS CONFERENCE.

In 1905 the interest was given to help the German Red Cross in Japan and Manchuria. The work done in these places was not only caring for the sick and wounded, but studying the general conditions; and typhus and cholera, so as to make the investigations valuable to the world at large, and to this end a pathological laboratory was installed, and most valuable work done under the direction of Dr. S. Rutze, a pupil of Dr. Koch.

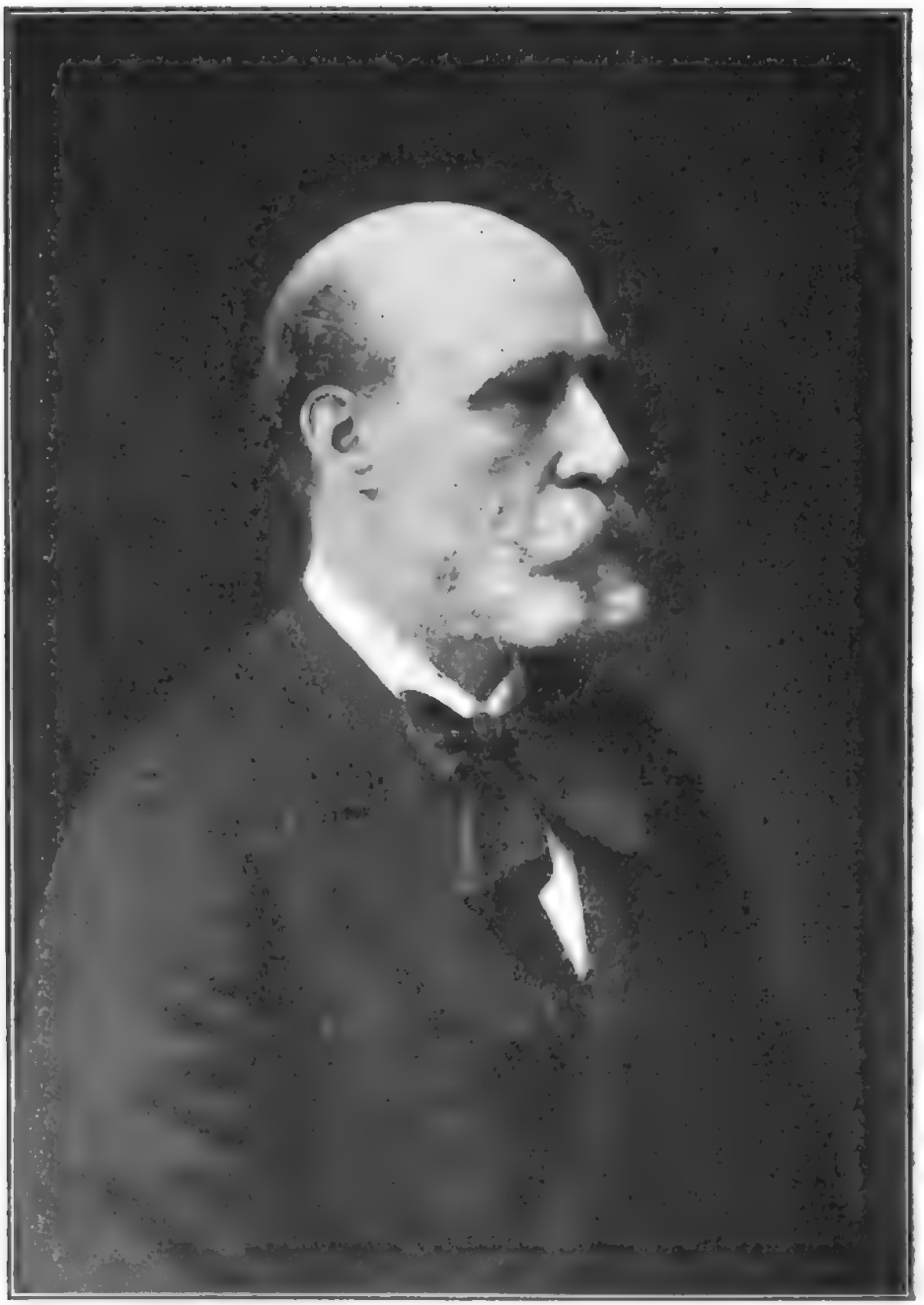
In 1906 the interest was given to Switzerland to help in the preparation of a series of lantern slides to illustrate the work of the Red Cross, showing as the report says, "the horrors of war," and the work of medical service of the army, auxiliary keepers, and the work done in time of peace, in fighting the evils and ailments which affect the race.

There was also an appropriation this year for the purchase of a Röntgen Ray apparatus for the Red Cross Hospital at The Hague.

Professor Pannwitz, of Germany, in speaking of the fund said that the Empress Augusta did not believe that the work of the Red Cross was wholly accomplished by provision for the sick and wounded in time of war, but she thought that the Society had a humane duty to perform in time of peace and that this view had been accepted in Germany, where the Red Cross had become a very important factor in every day life.

Baron Knesebeck, the president of the German Red Cross, spoke with the greatest interest regarding the effect of that article of the revised Treaty of Geneva (Ch. VI, Art. 23), which provides that the emblem of the Red Cross can only be used with the personnel or materiel protected by the Treaty, and said that if this were construed to limit the activity of the Red Cross in time of peace it would be disastrous to most important work now being carried on in Germany. It was, of course, explained by delegates who had been members of the Conference at Geneva, that this clause did not interfere with the activities of the Red Cross in time of peace, but was only part of the plan for the suppression of the abuse of the Red Cross emblem when used by unauthorized persons for improper purposes.

Professor Pannwitz, of Germany, gave a resumé of the very complete report which had been submitted by the German Red Cross on the work accomplished by its anti-tuberculosis department. In this report, referring to what the Red Cross should do, there are these words:



MARQUIS DE VÖGUÉ, PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH RED CROSS, AND ACTING CHAIRMAN OF THE EIGHTH INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS CONFERENCE.

"At the Seventh International Conference of the Red Cross Associations in St. Petersburg in May, 1902, the question of the peace activities was treated, being dealt with by the German Central Committee in a report comprising the entire activities of the men's and women's associations. The reception given to this report gave striking proof of the general conviction that peace activities (work carried on in the interest of the general welfare) were a necessity for the Red Cross Associations." * * *

"When the question was also discussed at St. Petersburg as to what means were best calculated to awaken more understanding and call forth assistance on the part of the public in the work of the Red Cross, the president of the German Central Committee pointed out that the best way was probably the increase in the number of such activities of the Red Cross as tended to the general welfare and designated the campaign against tuberculosis as one of these activities. * * * There is today scarcely any one sphere of practical work in the domain of national hygiene which has not been successfully taken up by the Red Cross Society."

The report is full of interesting details, but the work is well summarized on the statement that, speaking generally, the German Red Cross in the first ten years of its activity attained the object for which it was striving, viz: "The acquisition of model specimens of all those institutions which are regarded as desirable for the successful combating of individual cases of tuberculosis."

ITALY.

All visitors to Italy will recall the fear of malaria and fever inspired by the marshes of that beautiful country. A report submitted to the Conference told of the efforts of the Red Cross, not only to cure those who were suffering from fever, but by prophylactic treatment to protect the well from illness. As the result of this work the percentage of the population suffering from fever in one of the regions in which the Red Cross worked, was reduced from 26 in 1901 to 5.1 in 1905.

THE CONGO.

Those of us who have read all that has been printed about the Congo have either become bitter partisans, or have been hopelessly confused as to who was responsible for the con-

ditions which it is stated exist there, but all must rejoice that there is a Congo Red Cross, and that it is working to overcome the disease known as the sleeping sickness.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Captain de Logui presented the following resolution: "That in all countries where Red Cross Societies are organized a permanent service should be established in time of peace to render immediate aid to the victims of national disaster." This resolution coming from a sister republic to the south, is of interest as showing that the spirit which has always marked the work of the American Red Cross, and which is so characteristic of the activities of the European Societies, finds expression in South America.

Beyond all these evidences of a desire that the Red Cross should actively help the suffering in time of peace, was the ever present evidence of the feeling that the Red Cross represents the brotherhood of man, that the experience of one country in any effort to render service, should be given to the other countries in order that its success or failure should be of help to those who have to face the same problem.

The reports of the Russians and of the Japanese on the recent war tell how the prisoners and sick of the two countries in the Red Cross hospitals met as friends, and not as foes; and no one who realizes what the true Red Cross spirit is, can fail to appreciate that wherever and whenever Red Cross workers meet the differences of race and creed, and even the bitterness of mortal combat will be forgotten in a recognition of the bond which binds together all men who under the spirit of the Red Cross are striving to help the suffering.

I have so far referred to those parts of the work of the Conference which concerned the activities of the Red Cross in time of peace, but we must never forget that the Society owes its existence to the lessons of a field of battle, where the wounded were dying in indescribable agony unattended by nurses or doctors.

The Conference did its full duty in considering what should be done, both by the nations engaged in war, and by those nations who were not actually engaged, but upon whom the obligations of humanity rested with that force which is being more and more clearly recognized. Another article will tell of the work of the Conference along these lines, but what has been said will, it is hoped, convince the ignorant and the

doubting of the enormous field which lies before the Red Cross in any country in which to do the work of the Good Samaritan.

When this country is plunged in war, and the sick in camp are dying from lack of adequate care, even in New York and Pennsylvania, the country stands aghast and vents its bitter criticisms against officials who are unable, with the defective means at their command, to do all that is expected of them, and if we forget our failure to supply those means, and if with culpable blindness we say these conditions will not arise again, and, therefore, will not lend aid to an organization which aims to help, if those unexpected conditions so arise, there is still sufficient reason why all men and women who want to help their suffering fellow men should give their encouragement to the Society which, if there should never be another war, will bring help and comfort to thousands of unfortunate suffering men and women.

BANQUET GIVEN DELEGATES BY BRITISH RED CROSS—LORD ROTHSCHILD PRESIDING.

SOCIAL FUNCTIONS OF THE RED CROSS CONFERENCE.

The British Red Cross showed to the visiting delegates of the Eighth International Red Cross Conference, held last June in London, a most kind and lavish hospitality. The Reception Committee was composed of the Duchess of Montrose, the Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Marchioness of Londonderry, Georgiana, Countess of Dudley, Lady Wantage, Lord Rothschild, Viscount Esher, Viscount Iveagh, Lord Burton, Sir Ernest Cassel, Sir Frederick Treves, and Mr. A. K. Loyd, and several of this committee extended their personal hospitality by entertainments given in their own houses.

On Monday evening, preceding the opening of the Conference on Tuesday, a large reception was given by Lord Rothschild, President of the Council (Central Committee) of the British Red Cross, to welcome the foreign delegates to the first International Red Cross Conference held on British soil.

Tuesday afternoon a reception was held by Lady Lansdowne at Lansdowne House where the charm and cordiality of both the former Minister of Foreign Affairs and Lady Lansdowne gave the delegates a most delightful afternoon. The many beautiful paintings that covered the walls of Lansdowne House were an additional pleasure to those who attended the reception. On Tuesday evening Viscount and Viscountess Iveagh gave another great reception, at which the delegates not only had the pleasure of again meeting their English hosts and each other, but the enjoyment of seeing Lord Iveagh's most remarkable collection of paintings, especially of the old English masters; portrait after portrait by Reynolds, Lawrence, Romney, Hopner, and others, covered the walls of this great house and were shown to some of the delegates by their kind host in person. To the social nature of the reception this added an artistic pleasure of the highest character.

Wednesday afternoon Lord and Lady Burton gave a beautiful luncheon to the delegates and a number of other guests. A great marquee was built in the court of Chesterfield House for this occasion. In the interior between the white pilasters the panels on its walls were covered with olive brocade and deep red curtains hung at its windows. Again the paintings, as in all the other great houses that were thrown open in kindly hospitality to the delegates, added to their pleasure.

On Thursday afternoon by invitation of their Majesties, the

King and Queen, a visit was made to Windsor Castle, a special train being provided for the guests. The great, grey, familiar castle loomed up as picturesquely as ever from the surrounding wealth of June foliage and flowers. Even the private apartments were opened and the many paintings and other artistic objects were enjoyed though the limited time that could be given to so large a castle made the view a somewhat hasty one. An elaborate tea was served at little tables in the cloisters surrounding the formal garden near the castle while the guests listened to a military band and looked out on those wonderful green lawns and beautiful full foliaged trees that are justly England's glory.

On the evening of the same day the Lord Mayor of London kindly gave a reception at Mansion House in spite of the fact that most of its rooms were full of the tables of a bazaar in the interests of a home for crippled children dear to the heart of the good Lord Mayor. The Queen had opened the Bazaar that afternoon, but in consenting to do so she had especially asked the Lord Mayor not to let it prevent his having this Red Cross Reception, because of her deep interest in the Society. Her Majesty also expressed to Mrs. Whitelaw Reid her pleasure because the American Ambassador and Mrs. Reid were to give a reception to the Red Cross delegates.

This reception took place Friday evening. It was preceded by a dinner at the Hotel Cecil given to the delegates by the British Red Cross, at which Lord Rothschild presided. Several hundred guests were present, yet the system adopted to enable each guest to find his or her seat was so clear and simple there was not a moment of confusion. A photograph of this banquet was taken soon after dinner was served and is reproduced in this Bulletin. A few informal speeches were made by Lord Rothschild, the Marquis de Vogüe, of the French Red Cross, Prince Dietrichstein of the Austrian Red Cross, and one or two others.

Directly after the dinner all the guests attended the brilliant reception given by the American Ambassador and Mrs. Reid. The superb marble stairway and hall which are the chief glories of Dorchester House were decorated with immense vases of lovely pink Malmaison carnations. The many colored dresses and beautiful jewels of the women as they grouped along the marble ballustrade and between the marble columns of the arches of the upper hall made a picture worthy of the brush of Paul Veronese.

On Saturday afternoon the King and Queen received the

delegates at Buckingham Palace. Altogether about three hundred guests were present. As the company was so large the method of formal presentation was very much that of a levee. The guests assembled in the long picture gallery and were formed into a line by officials from the Lord Chamberlain's office. The fact that French was the official language of the Conference brought the delegates from the "Etats Unis" far up in the line, between Espagne (Spain) and France, whereas had it been in English the United States would have ended the procession. The delegates passed into the presentation room and each was presented in turn, the Lord Chamberlain announcing their names. The less formal greeting took place afterwards as the King and Queen moved among the assembled guests in the spacious state rooms. The Queen, looking wonderfully young and fair in her deep purple velvet dress, spoke most earnestly to the many delegates of her interest in the Red Cross, and His Majesty in a Bright Red Cross uniform coat had a cordial greeting in English, French or German for the guests with whom he conversed. A tent had been erected on the lawn and every provision made to entertain the visitors on the grounds, but in view of the unfavorable weather tea was served indoors.

Saturday evening Baron Ozawa, Vice-President of the Japanese Red Cross, entertained the delegates by a lecture on the subject of the Japanese Red Cross work during the late war, givn by Mr. Togo, assisted by Colonel Macpherson of the British Royal Army Medical Corps, who was in Manchuria as attaché and witnessed much of this work. Baron Ozawa most kindly presented to the American National Red Cross all the lantern slides which were used to illustrate this lecture.

These social functions play an important part during such a Conference as at them the delegates have the opportunity to discuss informally the many subjects of mutual interest that cannot receive attention during the formal meetings of the Conference.

To the British Red Cross, and especially to those of its members who extended such kind and courteous hospitality, the United States Red Cross delegates desire to express their most sincere and appreciative thanks.

MAJOR RICHARDSON AND HIS TRAINED RED CROSS DOGS.

EMPRESS MARIE FÉODOROVNA PRIZE COMPETITION.

Some years ago the Dowager Empress Marie Féodorovna of Russia presented to the Red Cross a fund of $50,000, the interest of which is devoted every five years to prizes given for the best inventions for the transportation of wounded, or for such other means of mitigating the sufferings of the sick and wounded in time of war as the committee in charge may decide upon. Exhibitions of these inventions are held every five years at the time of each International Red Cross Conference. That held this year in London during the Eighth International Conference was a remarkable exhibition, but nothing brings more vividly to the layman's mind the sufferings caused by the horrors of war than such an exposition. The large hall at Earl's Court was filled with litters, stretchers, splints, models of portable hospitals and of hospital trains and ships, of all kinds and descriptions.

Any one who has suffered from an accident or wound knows the hours of pain that have to be undergone even with all the quiet and comforts of a home or good hospital about one, but what of the sufferings of the men wounded on the battlefield. There are the first long hours when no one can reach them while the fight continues, and if the battle is long and fierce no aid for days may be able to succor them, which for the severely wounded means a slow and terrible death, as many of the Japanese died on the slopes before Port Arthur. When help does come there is first the transportation on litters if these are to be had, or if not, by hand, to the dressing station or field hospital, then back over rough, often mountainous and rocky roads for twenty, thirty or perhaps forty miles to a stationary hospital, jolting along in ambulances that sometimes are without springs, and, finally, before the base or home hospital is reached the railroad journey in freight or passenger cars where the suffering men must lie on narrow stretchers slung one over the other for days, or it may be weeks, as in the case of the Russian wounded, who were brought home from Manchuria. The Japanese used hospital ships for their final transportation of wounded, two of which, well equipped, belonged to the Japanese Red Cross. We have not yet forgotten the suffering undergone by some of our own sick men, brought home from Cuba in the transports that necessity had hastily and imperfectly converted into hospital ships; suffering that

FINNISH TWO-WHEELED AMBULANCE CART—AWARDED ONE OF THE PRIZES.

might well have been prevented in a large part had our people possesed, as did Japan, a great and efficient Red Cross Society.

The best of modern inventions can only alleviate the sufferings of the sick and wounded, but let us go on with the pound of cure, always hoping for that distance onuce of prevention brought about, finally, by universal arbitration, which will do away with the untold sufferings and the horrors that war brings forth.

A model of a Russian hospital train as used during the late war was one of the interesting exhibitions at the Exposition. These trains consist of ten or twelve freight, second or third class passenger cars, one of which serves as a kitchen, one for the personnel of three surgeons, five to eight women nurses and forty to forty-five hospital orderlies, and one for an operating or dressing car, which was divided into two sections, one part used as a waiting-room for fifteen patients at a time and the other part for the dressing of wounds, etc. The wounds of those seriously injured were dressed while the train was still at stations, and at the same time the others, whose wounds had been dressed in the special car for that purpose, were replaced by others. In the freight cars those who were seriously wounded were placed on litters that were slung one over the other, and those slightly wounded lay on mattresses on the floor of the car. From the kitchen were served dinner and supper and twice a day tea and bread. Arrangements were also made for the washing of linen while en route so that this could be frequently changed.

Three or four of these trains at the time of a battle would be brought as near to the front as possible. They could carry from 450 to 600 wounded, and in case of necessity for a short distance 1,000.

The Japanese exposition was remarkable not from the perfection of its exhibits, but from the fact that nearly all of them were constructed from such materials as could be found at hand. In their Society's report on this subject the fact is brought out that it will be impossible to carry with a large army a sufficient number of stretchers to meet the demand after a great battle, that the most durable stretchers are certain to be heavy and many cannot be taken when the necessity of transporting the immense war supplies of a large army is considered, and the advisability of training men in the art of constructing improvised stretchers from materials at hand is strongly urged. In the Japanese wars in China, in the Boxer troubles ,and in the late war with Russia, the lack of railroads

and the roughness of the wagon roads for ambulances decided the Japanese Red Cross to organize transport columns consisting of litter bearers and surgeons, but because of the wretched conditions of the roads the litter bearers, though young and strong, gave out one by one, so Chinese coolies were employed as they were accustomed to their climate and bad roads. The Japanese litter bearers were placed in charge of these columns, as the coolies, who were working for pay, required constant watching to prevent harsh treatment of the wounded, and even occasional desertion of them by the wayside. This system proved most successful. When donkeys could be procured litters were carried by them in the manner of palanquins and their walk was much more comfortable for the patients than the irregular gait of the coolies.

The three prizes offered by the Committee or International Jury were divided into six so many were the valuable inventions shown. Each of the six prizes amounted to about $1,500, and they were awarded to:

General Melan of Russia, for a Finnish two wheeled ambulance cart. On the rough Manchurian roads, over stony mountain passes, through rocky fords and muddy swamps it was used with the greatest success by the Russian army during the late war. Professor Manteuffel, the Chief Surgeon of the Empress Dowager's Ambulance Corps, gave it the highest praise from his practical experience, both he and one of his assistants having driven the carts themselves. It proved far better than any four-wheeled ambulance for this rougn country, and not one of the many in use were broken. Its system of springs were a great relief to the wounded, of which it could carry inside two seriously injured, and one slightly wounded on the front seat with the driver.

To Colonel Hathaway of Great Britain, for a "Tonga," an ambulance cart with an equipment of tents for a dressing station, which had rendered excellent service in India during the late campaigns.

To Dr. Auffret of France, for a litter for the transportation of wounded on shipboard, which has been adopted by the French Navy and which combined the qualities of a splint with those of a stretcher.

To Mr. Linxweiller of Germany, for his different elastic systems of suspending stretchers in railroad trains and ambulances. Mr. Linxweiller has invented a system of stretcher with spring attachments that can easily be installed in any cars that have been used for the transportation of troops and by

this means such cars can be transformed into hospital trains. Some of these litters have frames for canvas covers in case open cars have to be used, and they can also be used in ambulances or installed in schools, halls or churches if it becomes necessary to utilize these buildings as hospitals.

To Messrs. Christoph and Ummack of Germany, for their portable Doecker hospital with folding furniture, one of which was installed outside of Earl Court.

And to Dr. Boland of Holland, for a flying dressing station carried on two bicycles.

One of the exhibits that especially interested the Queen when she and the Queen of Denmark spent an hour or more studying this exposition was two of the dogs trained by Major Richardson for ambulance work. These dogs, which are a cross of selected breeds, including collies, blood hounds and fox hounds, are taught to search for wounded men lying on the field in places where they might be overlooked by the stretcher bearers, such as among trees and bushes. They carry little panniers strapped on their backs, stimulants and first aid appliances, of which the wounded man may avail himself while the dog returns to the nearest group of stretcher-bearers and leads them to the spot where the man is lying. Major Richardson's dogs have been adopted by several continental powers including Germany, Russia, and Turkey. During the late war in Manchuria the Russians used the dogs in practical work, and Captain Persidsky, of the Russian Medical Service states: "In finding the wounded and missing with which the millet fields were strewn nothing succeeded like our seven dogs. The English ones are especially clever. In our last skirmish twenty-three men were found in unsuspected places who would otherwise have been passed over."

The Queen made many inquiries from Major and Mrs. Richardson as to the method of training the dogs, and was deeply interested in the accounts of their marvelous intelligence and aptitude in locating men by scent alone. They are taught to quarter the ground like setters working after partridges, and are almost infallible in finding wounded men, no matter how close the cover in which they may be concealed.

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTION OF BUREAUS OF RELIEF FOR PRISONERS OF WAR.

BY PROFESSOR DE MARTENS.

(Translation.)

(*A translation is given below of the Russian Red Cross report upon this question. The subject was presented to the Eighth International Conference of The Red Cross by one of the Russian delegates, Professor de Martens, who as a great authority on international law, also, represents his country at the Hague Conference. Further suggestions in regard to this matter are added from a report presented by the French Red Cross.*—EDITOR.)

At the Seventh International Conference of the Red Cross at St. Petersburg in 1902 a unanimous resolution was passed inviting the national Red Cross Societies to take under consideration the question as to whether in time of war they would undertake the relief to be given to prisoners of war under the terms of the Convention of the Hague.

The Central Committee of the Russian Red Cross would be glad to know what conclusions have been reached by the other Red Cross Societies after a profound study of this subject. As unhappy circumstances forced upon the Russian Red Cross the necessity of occupying itself very seriously with this subject, it believes it to be its duty to submit to the Eighth International Red Cross Conference the result of its experiences during the late war between Russia and Japan. When the war suddenly broke out in February, 1904, there existed in Russia no special society for the relief of prisoners of war. No such independent society could exist, seeing that the Red Cross Society absorbed nearly all the resources of the Russian nation for the benefit of the sick and wounded, and the military authorities were called upon to devote their efforts exclusively to the preparations of the military forces for operations in the field.

Under these conditions it became imperative for the Society of the Red Cross to undertake the generous obligations imposed upon belligerents by the Convention of the Hague for the benefit of prisoners of war.

The Central Committee of the Russian Red Cross upon the proposition of one of its members, Professor de Martens, decided to establish at St. Petersburg a Bureau of Information concerning prisoners of war. This bureau was in active operation from May, 1904, until the autumn of 1906, under the direction of M. de Martens. It had its agents at the theater of war in the persons of the principal representatives of the

Red Cross and all the military and administrative authorities were always eager to render it assistance.

Moreover the authorities of neutral states, especially the diplomatic and consular representatives of the French Republic in Japan, extended toward the St. Petersburg Bureau the greatest good will and earnest assistance.

Finally the authorities of the enemy's state, themselves, gladly aided the bureau in its efforts to accomplish its humanitarian duty of ameliorating the condition of the Russian prisoners of war. It should be noted as a happy innovation in international relations that notwithstanding the state of war the two bureaus of St. Petersburg and Tokyo carried on a direct and continual correspondence relative to the prisoners of war.

To give an idea of the Bureau of St. Petersburg it will suffice to quote certain data: It replied to more than 17,000 requests for information, forwarded more than 55,000 letters and 7,000 postal packages.

Is it necessary to recall what tears were dried by the work of this bureau when it was able to give good news of the Russian prisoners in Japan? Is it not superfluous to demonstrate further this great humanitarian work which has developed under the flag of the Red Cross?

In the presence of these facts and with the experience during the late war between Russia and Japan, the Russian Society of the Red Cross has the honor to submit to the Eighth International Red Cross Conference the following propositions:

1. The Red Cross Societies are by the nature of facts obliged to undertake the aid to be given prisoners of war.

2. At the commencement of hostilities the Societies of the belligerent states should immediately establish bureaus of information for prisoners of war.

3. It is desirable that these bureaus maintain between each other a direct correspondence with the consent of their respective governments.

4. The formation of special societies for the relief of prisoners of war is not desirable except in cases of a long duration of war.

M. de Senonges, of the French Red Cross, in his report on the same subject referred to the special provision of the Hague Convention for societies for the aid of prisoners of war and asked why the Red Cross Societies should not be charged with this work. In fact in the past this has been done by the Red Cross even in regard to prisoners who were neither sick nor wounded. The relations of the Red Cross

Societies with the military administrations of their respective countries render them especially fitted for such an undertaking. In time of peace the formation of a special society for such a purpose would not be possible for its very nature is repugnant to public sentiment suggesting as it does the thought of defeat, for though there are particular and interesting cases among the prisoners of war, there are others who, according to the noble and proud declaration of Marshal Fabert, should have died for their flag and the defense of what had been confided to them.

M. de Senonges doubted if it would be right to apply any of the regular funds of a Society to the relief of prisoners of war, but believed that a special fund should be raised for this purpose.

It should be the duty of the representatives of a Society not to visit its own soldiers made prisoners in the enemey's state, which would hardly be possible, but to visit such soldiers of the enemy as were prisoners in the Society's country, to bestow upon them such aid as had been sent them, and to facilitate, under the supervision of the military authorities, their communications with their families. If the Society of the opposing state accepted the same mission there would exist a reciprocity of service of the greatest use.

Mr. de Senonges proposed as did M. de Martens that on the outbreak of hostilities the Red Cross Societies of the belligerent states should establish immediately a special commission or bureau for the care of prisoners of war.

In case of war the Red Cross Societies of the belligerent states should be prepared as far as possible to watch over the welfare of their own prisoners in the enemy's hands, and by the intermediary of the International Red Cross Committee forward such things as would be proper to aid in the amelioration of their moral and material condition, and should also strive to obtain reciprocity in this work. In case of expenditure of funds by a Society for the relief in its own country of the prisoners at the termination of the war the Society of the country to whom these prisoners belonged could reimburse the former society for the amount expended for this purpose.

(The fact that during the bitterness and fierceness of the great war between Russia and Japan the two prisoners bureaus, when every other bond between the nations was broken, kept up a continued and direct correspondence proves the wonderful strength of the bond of human brotherhood and human sympathy as exemplified in the Red Cross.—INTER ARMA CARITAS.—EDITOR.)

SUPPRESSION OF THE ABUSE OF THE RED CROSS

By PROFESSOR LOUIS RENAULT.

(Translation.)

(*Professor Renault, one of the French Government's representatives at the Red Cross Conference, and later a representative of that Government at The Hague Convention, presented a valuable report in the name of the French Red Cross on the Question of the Suppression of the Abuse of the Red Cross insignia. The subject is of so great a national and international importance that a full translation is given of this report.*—EDITOR.)

For twenty years the question of the abuse of the sign of the Red Cross has not ceased to be considered at the International Conferences, which proves, as General Lanty said at St. Petersburg, the interest that the countries attach to this matter and the insufficiency of the solution so far received. The abuses continue, if not in all countries, at least in some because of lack of proper legislation. If this subject is again submitted to the Eighth Conference it is because an important step has been made in advance, and that the resolutions of former conferences, especially that of St. Petersbrug, have now a great chance of obtaining satisfaction. The work is not complete but it is on the road. The united efforts of all those interested are still necessary and, therefore, it has been thought wise to state what has been accomplished and at the same time what is still to be done. The Conference reunited last year at Geneva and which on July 6, 1906, joined in a convention signed by thirty states and destined to replace the convention of August 22, 1864, interested itself in assuring respect for the emblem and the traditional names for which it had enacted a special use. In its Article 23 it states a very clear principle:

> "The emblem of the Red Cross on a white ground and the words Red Cross or Geneva Cross can only be used, whether in time of peace or war, to protect or designate sanitary formations and establishments, the personnel and materiel protected by the Convention."

Herein is expressed a positive international duty. The emblem, consecrated by the Convention of 1864, by the glorious services it has since rendered, cannot be turned aside from its

humanitarian destiny. It will, however, only be respected if there is no possible misuse in the nature of its employment. There is in this a national interest of the first importance, which it is well understood, ought in the first place to have been sufficient to have inspired legislative measures, which are still unfortunately defective in many countries. There is also an international interest that the Conference of 1906 has not failed to recognize and which dictated the regulation quoted. This regulation should serve as a point of departure in legislative measures yet to be enacted in a certain number of countries, to insure its observation.

The Conference did not content itself with enunciating this general abstract principle. It entered into the details of application and designated clearly the abuses which it intends to remedy. This can be recognized in Article 27, whose first paragraph reads as follows:

> "The signatory powers whose legislation should not now be adequate engage to take or recommend to their legislatures such measures as may be necessary to prevent the use by private persons or by societies, other than those upon which this Convention confers the right thereto, of the emblem or name of the Red Cross or Geneva Cross, particularly for commercial purposes by means of trademarks."

The Convention could not itself impose penalties as these must be imposed by each legislature. The signatory Governments only can undertake to enact the necessary measures to carry out the agreement made in the article just given. It is precisely because of this reason that it is desirable to call the attention of the Conference to this fact to prevent a dangerous indifference arising from the mistaken belief that the result so long desired has been attained, whereas it is only being approached.

It is necessary in each country to proceed to a serious examination of conscience and to a research of legislation to see if it is or is not sufficient to suppress these designated abuses. Without doubt in a number of countries legislative acts concerning the employment of the Red Cross and having for their purpose the regulation of its use, exist, but they are not always entirely satisfactory. Thus, for example, if individuals cannot employ the name or emblem without permission, they can obtain this permission from the military authorities or the Red Cross, either gratuitously, or by means of certain payments.

This should be changed as contrary to the general regulation of Article 23. This fact was clearly understood at the Geneva Conference by the delegates of the countries whose legislation was of the nature just mentioned.

As this Red Cross Conference consists of delegates of the Societies and delegates of the Governments it is to both of these that I address myself that they exercise their vigilance in the manner indicated. This is indispensable because it means the bringing about of the cessation of these abuses, born under excessive tolerance, and because those making such use of the insignia and names try to have this use considered as an acquired right. Under the dominion of considerations of a higher order, a solemn engagement was entered into at Geneva, it should be kept: the honor and the interest of each country demand it equally.

Article 27 takes pains to indicate the principal abuses which should be abolished: the employment by individuals or by societies, other than those which have the right, of the emblem or name of the Red Cross or Geneva Cross, especially its use for commercial purposes by means of trademarks. Pharmacies often employ the name and the emblem; associations of trained men and women nurses advertise themselves by its use; products of divers kinds and not only those destined for the treatment of sick and wounded attempt to recommend themselves to public attention by trade-marks bearing the respected sign of the Red Cross. The prestige of this sign has been too often utilized for the benefit of commerce: this must cease.

Legislative measures should, therefore, interfere to prevent such acts as these, and others of a like nature, and provide punishment for those who commit them. This is relatively easy to secure when it concerns the future, but there is a present condition which must be considered, the transition must be managed. This is, in my opinion, the difficult feature of the problem. Justice and politics permit equally of the use of arrangements. The St. Petersburg Conference gave much consideration to this question. After having considered the preventive act, it decided (Resolution V) that a period of delay (for example, one year) be accorded to manufacturers and merchants for the disappearance of the existing emblems. If this delay appeared sufficient to an assembly composed of delegates having almost exclusively in view the humanitarian interest, it would not be received in the same manner in a commercial or political center. The considerations of various classes must be taken into account and the disarming of systematic

opposition. It was with this in view that the Geneva Conference prepared the article which follows, and which some persons will, perhaps, consider too conciliatory:

> "The prohibition of the use of the emblem or name as above shall be enforced at and from the time set by each legislation and not later than five years after this Convention goes into effect. Upon the said going into effect it shall be unlawful to use a trade-mark or commercial label contrary to such prohibition."

It is, therefore, very important that where this may be necessary a law should be passed as soon as possible; this law will determine the time when the prohibition will enter into effect. At the latest five years after this Convention goes into effect the unlawful use of the emblem should absolutely cease. Thus will take place the settling up of past conditions, a slow arrangement without doubt, but it has appeared necessary to lessen the opposition of the interested parties by allowing them a sufficient time to make their arrangements and notify their clientele. From the moment that the Convention is put into effect no new trade-mark employing the names or the emblem should be granted. This is a result of the Convention which has immediate consequences of which no one can seriously complain. It seems certain that all the interests concerned have thus been as far as possible conciliated.

The Conference also took into consideration another fact more serious and dangerous for the interests that the Convention of Geneva has in view to protect, and that is, in time of war, the abusive use of the flag and brassard of the Red Cross by military or other individuals not protected by the Convention. It has demanded of the Governments to punish as usurpation of military insignia this wrongful use of the Red Cross (Article 28).

I am happy to state that attention was very clearly called several years ago to the task accomplished by the Geneva Conference in Articles 23, 27, and 28, which have been quoted, by the British Government. The British Minister at Berne addressed, July 22, 1901, to the President of the Swiss Federation, in conformity with instructions from the Marquis of Lansdowne, a remarkable dispatch from which I borrow the following passage:

> "I am instructed to call your attention to the fact that the flag and brassard of the Red Cross are not protected by

law in most countries, and that the use of this insignia gives rise to serious abuses.

"In consideration of these abuses the British Military Authorities are of the opinion that the authority to use this flag or the sign of the Red Cross ought not to be granted except by specially designated naval and military authorities, their employment without authority ought to be subject to severe penalties and the abusive use of the flag or insignia by persons who have received authority should also be severely punished. Up to the present time numerous cases of abuse have come to the knowledge of the British Military Authorities, but there does not exist, at least in Great Britain, means of combating this abuse. The insignia of the Geneva Convention has served as a trade-mark for articles of food, as advertisement for such and such merchandise; it has been abusively employed by voluntary societies which have nothing to do with the Red Cross; by the authors of plots contrary to the laws of war: by spies; by marauders, and by vagabonds."

Does it not seem that the Geneva Conference conformed to the program expressed in this dispatch in taking proper measures to suppress the abuses so clearly designated?

The diplomats have accomplished their work and have given satisfaction to the wishes expressed on many sides, and especially by the Red Cross Societies. The duty now devolves upon the Governments. It is for them to ratify the Convention first, and then to take or propose to their respective legislatures such measures as will provide for the carrying out of the regulations I have mentioned and which are of supreme importance for the application and development of the Convention. The Eighth Red Cross Conference ought to appeal to the good will of all that the desired result may extend everywhere. I insist on this last point as it is essential, and the merchants and manufacturers of one country will not accept willingly a restraint placed upon their capacity to choose an emblem and name, which in their mind, are of the nature to recommend their wares to public attention, if they are not assured that their foreign competitors are subject to the same restraint. This security cannot result except by similar legislation in all countries. It is because of this that at Geneva such importance was attached to an exact agreement which the different Governments should accept. It is for this that I permit myself to insist that there should be simultaneous efforts in all countries.

Dare I add that the delegates of a great country, devoted to commerce and manufacture, signed the Convention with the reserve of the Articles 23, 27, and 28, which are precisely the ones to which I have referred? These delegates were not in disaccord with their colleagues on the principles of these regulations or their great utility, but too modest, it seems to me, for their own country, they deemed it imprudent to enter into an agreement to obtain legislation during the period of five years, when the question concerned a matter of general interest.

I count upon the impression that a unanimous resolution of this Conference can exercise. What an unfortunate effect would be created by any disagreement! Will not the legislatures be tempted to foresee a case where their national products might arrive at a market where no restrictive measures exist against the use of the insignia and names of the Geneva Convention, and to permit to their citizens in this case liberty to struggle with their competitors by the employment of these insignia and names so sought after? This would be very unfortunate I acknowledge, but it is not a mere fancy. An arrangement must be brought about to prevent this, and for this reason to reach a uniform application of the Convention in all countries. Let us hope that the question of the abuse of the insignia of the Geneva Convention will never come again before the Conferences of the Red Cross Societies. I propose that the Eighth Conference:

1. Express its satisfaction at the adoption by the Geneva Conference of Articles 23, 27, and 28, which realize the wishes often expressed at previous conferences.

2. Resolves that in all countries whose legislation is still defective efforts will be made that the regulations of these articles may receive their complete application.

THE GERMAN RED CROSS ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS CAMPAIGN.

One of the most interesting reports presented at the Eighth International Red Cross Conference was made by Dr. Pannwitz, of the German Red Cross, on its work in the anti-tuberculosis campaign. The long printed report is in German, French and English, the more detailed report being in German. In the first chapter Dr. Pannwit says:

> "Since the establishment of Red Cross Associations it has become clearer and clearer that the organization of the Association needs for the maintenance of its effective energy permanent practical work in time of peace. * * * Owing to long centuries of indifference and indolence tuberculosis has become more widespread and deep-rooted than any other national disease, so that it represents one of the principal sources of all family trouble and of all social misery."

Realizing that in the struggle against tuberculosis there could be maintained this necessary effective energy of which Dr. Pannwitz spoke and that at the same time a work could be accomplished of immense value to the community, in 1905 a Red Cross Public Sanatorium Association was formed in Berlin which held itself by statute bound to place its forces at the disposal of the Red Cross Central Committee in case of need. The Central Committee loaned a part of its war equipment for the purpose of starting the public sanatorium of Grabowsee. With this loan of twenty-five transportable barrack buildings the sanatorium was opened in 1906. This example led to the development of similar movements in other localities by the Red Cross.

Grabowsee has now its permanent buildings, and sanatoriums as well as other establishments have been erected in many places. At Grabowsee there are 190 beds in four separate buildings, with a bacteriological laboratory, a laundry and disinfecting establishment, a residence for the head physician and a chapel. Each patient has also a couch in one of the special, southward facing reclining halls. Before a patient is admitted for treatment a careful examination is made, and if the case is in an advanced condition so that a cure is not possible the patient is not admitted. The importance of taking the case early in hand is emphasized. The running expenses for the

BARRACKS FOR THE CONSUMPTIVES IN THE PEOPLES' HEALTH ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RED CROSS, AT GRABOWSEE.

CHILDREN AT MEALS, AT THE CHILDREN'S RECREATION GROUNDS OF THE RED CROSS, SADOWA, NEAR BERLIN.

CHILDREN AT PLAY IN THE CHILDREN'S RECREATION GROUNDS OF THE RED CROSS, SADOWA, NEAR BERLIN.

year at Grabowsee amount to about $55,000, more than half of which is expended for the wholesome food that is provided. Contributions are received from the public for this work, Workingmen's Insurance Companies pay for certain patients, others are able to pay a small amount for themselves, and still others in some cases are paid for by the state. The daily life at Grabowsee is carefully regulated, much of the time being devoted to resting in a reclining position in the open, southward facing halls. The patients arise at seven; the first breakfast consisting of milk, or cocoa or gruel and bread, is at half past seven. Between that time and half past nine, the hour of the second breakfast, douche and other baths with inhalation exercises take place; the patients are also weighed. For the second breakfast, milk, oatmeal-gruel, bread and butter, meat, sausages and cheese are served. From half past ten to twelve there is a rest hour in the open halls. At half past twelve dinner, consisting of soup, sometimes fish, meat, vegetables, salad and fruit or compote, is served. Milk and beer are given to drink. From half past one to half past three two hours of resting in the halls. At four o'clock coffee, milk and bread are provided; between five and seven another hour must be devoted to resting, and at seven supper, with a resting hour between eight and nine and bed at ten. Any time not thus occupied the patients may dispose of as they like, the physicians in many cases encouraging mild exercise in the open air. Methods for rendering all germs innocuous by sterilization are installed in the different buildings. Since 1897 over $25,000 has been given for free beds. Public offices, restaurants, shops, factories, breweries, recreations rooms have willingly placed collection boxes marked with the Red Cross and a white star and inscribed "Sanatorium Penny," in conspicuous spots. The Minister of Public Works has permitted them to be placed in railway stations and they may be found in dining cars, and on the Rhine and Hamburg-American steamers. These boxes have brought in quite an income for this work.

At Vogelsang, near Magdeburg, a sanatorium for 220 women has been erected by the German Women's Patriotic Association of the Red Cross. Besides the buildings it has forty acres of ground. It lies in the midst of a pine forest, is perfectly free from dust, naturally protected on the north, east and west and open toward the south. Some of the reclining shelters are in the forest and some between the two pavilions. All the patients' rooms face the south, all the floors are seamless. the corners rounded and the doors perfectly smooth.

THE LUISE STUDT RECREATION GROUNDS OF THE RED CROSS FOR CONSUMPTIVES, NEAR EICHKAMP.

PATIENTS IN THE LUISE STUDT CONVALESCENT ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RED CROSS, NEAR EICHKAMP.

DORMITORY OF VICTORIA LUISE ESTABLISHMENT FOR CHILDREN AT HOHENLYCHEN.

At Oberkaufungen the Women's Association of the Red Cross has erected a sanatorium about nine hundred feet above sea level and well protected from the north and east winds. It has seventy-six beds for men and thirty-six for women. Special attention is given at this sanatorium to the systematic physical occupation of patients toward the end of the cure. On recommendation of the physician the Association provides further assistance for two or three weeks after the patients are discharged in the way of convalescent funds.

At Hohenlychen, in 1903, the Victoria Louisa Childrens' Sanatorium was opened. It is situated in a pine forest on the high banks of the Zens Lake. Passing along a beautiful hedge in the grounds one enters the main building with its large cupola diningroom for one hundred children, in which hangs the picture of the Emperor's only daughter, the Princess Victoria Louisa, and a fresco, "Christ bids the children to come unto him." The dormitories, one for boys and one for girls, are in separate buildings, each has a balcony facing south and also open pavilions for reclining cures. A forest school, as it was called, with one hour a day devoted to instruction in history, mathematics, geography, etc., is provided. Not only are the children's mental and physical interests cared for, but their moral nature is cultivated and to awaken a sense of duty some slight responsibility is given to each child. The Lady Superior in writing of the work says: "In short, as much as possible is done not only to afford the children a transitory period of recuperation, but at the same time to train them to rules of conduct in the most various departments, from which they may derive benefit throughout their lives." A second Children's Sanatorium has been established near Halle.

Besides the sanatoriums the Society has established Enquiry and Consultation Bureaus for pulmonary consumptives, the doctors and benevolent societies co-operating with these Bureaus. The chief work is in the hands of the nurses, who visit, instruct and assist the patients in their own homes. Those who are curable are, if possible, placed in a sanatorium, and especial care is given to the protection of children who are in danger of infection from tuberculous parents.

One of the important departments of this work of the Red Cross is the providing of suitable employment for the patients after the cure in the sanatoriums. Each patient who desires work submits an application, with notes from the doctor, stating what kind of work is most desirable for the patient, and an endeavor is made to secure such work as will have the least

CHILDREN AT MEALS IN THE VICTORIA LUISE ESTABLISHMENT AT HOHENLYCHEN.

School Teaching at the Victoria Luise Red Cross Establishment For Children at Hohenlychen.

CHILDREN GARDENING AT THE VICTORIA LUISE RED CROSS ESTABLISHMENT AT HOHENLYCHEN.

tendency to reproduce the disease. If the workman, after the completion of his cure, finds no employment, so that he is unable to support himself and his family, the entire benefit of the cure will probably be effaced. It is equally important that the employment should be of a suitable nature.

Upon a special committee devolves the duty of looking after and assisting workingmen's families while they are in the sanatoriums.

Convalescent Homes for use in the day time have also been established for those discharged from the sanatoriums, but not yet able to work, and for those who are weak and run down from overwork and threatened with illness. There are four of these Red Cross Homes near Berlin. The lot for each is leased free by the Royal Forestry Department and the houses are constructed of transportable barracks lent by the Red Cross Depot of Supplies. The patients come at eight or nine in the morning and remain until seven at night. These homes were intended for summer use only, but the experiment of keeping one open during the winter proved so successful that others will also be opened. Women, who cannot leave their children are permitted to bring them and can thus obtain the advantage of this treatment, while the children likewise are benefited. Milk and dinner are provided at ten cents a day, the patients taking their breakfast and supper at home.

The prevention and combating of tuberculosis has been further carried out by the Society by means of the Red Cross Workingmen's Gardens. Cramped dwellings, lack of light and air, and insufficient nourishment contribute the most favorable basis for the speedy and successful development of tuberculosis. To take the people out of these surroundings as much as possible the Red Cross has established gardens for the benefit of workingmen's families. Representatives of the workingmen are appointed to act as overseers of the garden allotments. Around Berlin the twelve garden-fields contain some seven hundred gardens. Each field has also a large playground with gymnastic apparatus, good drinking water, and stalls where pure milk and non-alcoholic drinks are sold at a very low price. The seven hundred families, numbering about four thousand persons, who possess these gardens, consist chiefly of tuberculosis sufferers and those suspected of having the disease. The Red Cross has from this experience become convinced that these gardens form one of the most important means of providing prophylaxis and the cure of tuberculosis.

This is but a brief resumé of this department of the German

Red Cross work. The work was begun in a simple way in 1895 and now, this department, whose property amounts in value to over $250,000, possesses a whole series of sanatoriums for adults and children, as well as a model organization.

At the Eighth International Red Cross Conference, after Dr. Pannwitz's report was made, and also a report from Dr. Ferriére of the International Committee, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

> "Resolved that it is desirable that the Societies of the Red Cross participate in time of peace in the struggle against tuberculosis, giving especial attention to the men refused for military duty and to soldiers discharged from the army because of this disease."

The Charter of the American National Red Cross declares that among the purposes of the organization are and shall be:

> "Fifth. And to continue and carry on a system of national and international relief in time of peace and apply the same in mitigating the suffering caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods and other great international calamities, and to devise and carry on measures for preventing the same."

No pestilence in this country has claimed so many victims as has tuberculosis, no part of the country is free from its scourge, and it seems fully in keeping with the purposes of the Red Cross, as expressed in its charter, that it should lend its efforts to mitigating the sufferings caused by this disease, and to devise and carry on measures for preventing the same. There already exists in this country a National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, and whatever the Red Cross may decide to attempt in this line of work will be done in co-operation with this Association.

ACTIVITIES OF NEW YORK RED CROSS BRANCH.

BY CHARLES W. HURD.

The Red Cross, in order to be efficient in time of national need, has got to be efficient all the time. If it is going to perform adequately its appointed mission of succoring the stricken in war and other disasters, it must be in training. Emergency relief is really and properly a business, but it ought not to be entered upon in the irresponsible spirit with which nineteen out of every twenty men enter commercial life and fail of success. The American public has the right to expect a better average than that from the Red Cross. To attain the splendid organization it has in Germany, France, Italy and Japan, the Red Cross of those countries found it necessary to perfect itself in daily tasks. It is engaged in never-ending, ever-widening work, crusades against consumption, plague, malaria or what not. This both makes members and draws them together by creating a Red Cross consciousness, an intelligence, and a will. War or other disasters will find these organizations fully prepared. Abundant other reasons make it plain that the Red Cross in America must do as they do.

Chiefly for this reason, the Red Cross International Conference held this summer in London, voted for the extension of Red Cross activity into the field of battle against tuberculosis. We are already, in New York State, preparing to co-operate with the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, on lines to be determined later, and we are assured that our co-operation will be as welcome as it may be important. Tuberculosis, it is now known, can be stamped out by concerted effort on a large scale and the Red Cross, it appears to us, is in a position to make a notable contribution to the desired result.

As it now appears, the Red Cross will take an assigned part in the campaign, probably the remedial or medical and nursing part. It will thus be kept in close touch with these fields of effort, as is most desirable for its other purposes also. It may even come to employ a paid personnel of surgeons and nurses as the many foreign Red Cross societies do. But that is still far distant.

There is other work no less important. A need of the Red Cross, that is to say, a need of the country, is for a large body of men trained to give assistance to the medical corps on the field of battle. Trained hospital orderlies and stretcher-bear-

VIEW OF EXTERIOR OF ONE OF FOUR RED CROSS RELIEF STATIONS MAINTAINED AT BUFFALO, N. Y., DURING "OLD HOME WEEK" CELEBRATION. SEPT. 1-7, 1907.

ers cannot be provided at a minute's notice. They must be taught the elements, at least, of physiological and hygienic knowledge; something, for instance, of what is called "first aid to the injured," together with practical work fitting them for relief column enrollment. The problem of meeting this need has been taken up by the New York State branch of the Red Cross and a scheme of instruction in relief column work has been formulated.

A demonstration of this need and the idea underlying it has been made in connection with the celebration of Old Home Week in Buffalo, September 1-7. Here a comprehensive emergency relief service was arranged under the auspices of the Red Cross, of which Dr. Roswell Park is local president, and under the direction of Dr. Ernest Wende, the city health commissioner, who used the resources of the health department in making the plan a success. These arrangements were more comprehensive than those made for the public health and comfort during the Pan-American Exposition, at which time, also, Dr. Wende was in charge. The crowds during Old Home Week were likewise far larger than for any week in the Exposition times.

The most important feature of the Red Cross arrangements for Old Home Week was the four relief and rest stations and the two "flying" emergency stations, all of which were organized by Dr. W. S. Goodale of the health department. Two of these relief stations were large store fronts on main streets and two were good-sized tents, one on church property and the other in a public square. The two smaller tents followed the crowds at need. They were not needed every day. Each of these relief stations contained an emergency hospital in small. It had a surgical stand, with the necessary equipment, a wash-stand, cabinet with instruments and material, cot and chairs. The furniture was donated for use during the week. Each place was occupied day and night. One hundred different physicians served periods of from two to four hours each, and fifty nurses from the hospitals gave eight hours each. An interne was assigned to an emergency tent at call. The stations were divided into three portions. In one portion, which was curtained off, a doctor slept at night. Another space was occupied by the surgery, and the last and largest space was devoted to the comfort of tired visitors and furnished with chairs. To these stations cool sterilized, aerated water was furnished. All of these stations flew the Red Cross flag and had Red Cross flags within as a part of the decoration, and

View of Interior of One of Red Cross Relief Stations Maintained During "Old Home Week" at Buffalo, N. Y. Surgery in Front; Large Rest Room in Rear.

Red Cross guidons on the sidewalk without. The nurses and physicians were supplied with brassards.

In the large windows of the two stores occupied as relief stations were displayed fifty or sixty large photographs of San Francisco relief and Red Cross scenes in the Russian-Japanese war. These attracted much attention. Literature was also distributed within. Two large placards set forth the leading features of the Red Cross.

These stations were all equipped with telephones and arrangements were made to have the hospital ambulances respond at call. This part was in charge of another health department physician, Dr. F. E. Fronczak.

The arrangements proved ample. As rest rooms, the stores and tents demonstrated their value and though the weather for the week was generally cool, many cases of fatigue and fainting were handled.

Besides these rests was one afforded by the nurses of Buffalo, or representative members among the nurses, in their headquarters, which has a fine large lawn. Many Red Cross flags and a notice called attention to the rest.

Besides the relief stations there was a department of "first aid" under Dr. A. E. Sohmer. Some thirty young men, members of the German Y. M. C. A. first aid classes, patrolled the line of parade each day to look out for fainting marchers. All wore Red Cross brassards.

Two hundred water-boys, also wearing brassards, though of smaller size, served crystal water each day to the paraders under the direction of the supervisor of the city play grounds, which in Buffalo are under the health department.

The state field agent and the local field agent of the Red Cross, Miss Clara H. Bredel, gave what assistance was asked, but the plans of the city authorities were so well devised and carried out that little was left to do along the lines laid down.

Besides these Red Cross arrangements in Old Home Week, Buffalo is responsible for another excellent idea, that of endowed life membership, which, it is believed, may be used with great effect for building up the Red Cross. It works very excellently in two ways. Many people of means, let us say, are willing to contribute much more than the $25.00 which procures them life membership in the Red Cross, when they know that it embraces educational features and aims at preventive and constructive measures. It is the suggestion of Mr. Irving S. Underhill, a Buffalo merchant, who was the first secretary of the Buffalo sub-division, that contribu-

tions made to the Red Cross be used to endow with life membership children (and others) who shall get each 25 annual members for the Red Cross. To secure members has been declared authoritatively to be the most important work before the Red Cross at the present time: all future work must largely depend on the size of its membership. To get membership and thus build up the Red Cross is consequently a patriotic service. It is at the same time work that the children can do, perhaps even better than others can do it. And the performance of the service is in a high degree beneficial to the child, inculcating, as it does, a reverence for human life, a humane desire to alleviate suffering, a practical knowledge of the ways and means of doing so, and a fertile acquaintance with the places and peoples which the Red Cross relief reaches. In order to inaugurate the plan, several endowed life memberships have been offered to the members of Sunday schools in which Red Cross Helpers have been organized, and the matter will be developed so as, on the one hand, to interest the children and, on the other, to open the way to contributions from those in sympathy with the Red Cross and its objects. The matter is being taken up with national headquarters and the plan may be given national scope.

During this fall the New York State branch will issue an annual report which will also give a history of the branch and its sub-divisions from the time of organization, together with other matter of interest. The publication of such a report is most desirable, in fact, necessary, and cannot fail, therefore, to improve the situation.

During the Spanish war several dietitians were sent by the Red Cross to the American camp hospitals where they ably assisted the doctors and nurses who were thus enabled to have special diet orders carried out. A beginning has now been made in the matter of enrolling dietitians, and though only one dietitian is at present on the list, there is little doubt that many others will be obtained when greater publicity is given to our wants, and thus an important feature of Red Cross service will be developed.

Publicity, in point of fact, is the great present need. Relatively few people know what the Red Cross is, and the many who would hasten to come forward and work for it are in ignorance of the opportunity. The *Bulletin* should be only one of very many methods of publicity. Publicity to the Red Cross will be given indirectly by the anti-tuberculosis crusade, the relief column work, the endowed life membership plan, and

all other activities, and it will be given directly by a newspaper and magazine campaign in furtherance and in explanation of these activities. It is as important that something be done in order that it may be talked about, as it is to talk in order to get something done. Work only of a direct unquestionable benefit ought to be attempted, it is plain. From the point of view of organization, no plan is worth considering which does not attract public attention, which is not natively interesting to the people. It must be worth while doing, but it must also no less be acceptable. The plans mentioned seem to us in New York State to have both these recommendations and much is hoped for from their development.

SAN FRANCISCO RELIEF.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE W. DAVIS, U. S. A.,
Chairman Red Cross Central Committee.

As the work of relief in San Francisco was nearing the close of its most active period, more than a year having passed since the occurrence of the calamity, and the residue of relief funds remaining in the Red Cross Treasury having fallen from over three million one hundred thousand to a little more than seven hundred thousand dollars, the Executive Committee felt that it was most desirable that one of its members should visit San Francisco and note the results of past work, the methods adopted in affording relief and the need for further financial aid. Fortunately, the Chairman of the Central Committee, being able and willing to undertake this work of investigation, was requested to visit San Francisco, the Secretary of War —President of the Red Cross—concurring. Adequate powers were conferred upon him by the Executive Committee and the first three weeks of June were devoted to the necessary journey and the investigations.

General George W. Davis, the Chairman of the Central Committee, reached San Francisco on June 4th and devoted himself for the ensuing ten days to the task assigned and undertaken. A memorandum, embodying the principal results of his observations and conclusions, dated July 13th, has been submitted to the Executive Committee and this, with emendations and a few additions, necessary to an understanding by those not familiar with the situation, may be briefly summarized as follows:

Four of the five members of the Executive Committee of the San Francisco Relief Corporation were conferred with, Messrs. Phelan, Spreckles, Dohrmann and Magee. The fifth member, Mr. De Young, was absent from the city. Naturally the representative of the Red Cross would wish to confer with the Mayor of San Francisco respecting the relief for this official was also one of the directorate of the San Francisco Relief and Red Cross Funds, a corporation, which acted as the authorized agent of the Red Cross for relief purposes in that city; but as the Mayor, in the early part of June, was incarcerated in San Francisco on a criminal indictment and his person in the custody of the officers of the Court, such conference was not sought.

METHOD OF INQUIRY.

All the principal employees and accountants of the Relief Corporation were interviewed and the method and extent of relief applied and manner of accounting were carefully inquired into. General Davis was afforded every facility for examining the books and other records, special reports and abstracts were prepared at his instance, and the same verified through personal observation and inquiry. A critical inspection of the cottages, camps, barracks, and new almshouse was made and many of the refugees living in these structures were interviewed and questioned respecting conditions, past and present. Persons disconnected with the administration and who had never been aided in any way, including many who had applied for relief ineffectually, or with only partial success, as well as those who had not applied or desired aid, were also examined. Representatives of the Associated Charities of San Francisco were also seen and heard respecting existing conditions and their plans for the future. In short, every available means was employed for gaining information.

The objects to which the relief funds have been applied and the method and extent of relief have been various. The more important titles in the accounts and their magnitude may be judged from the following data, but this should be premised by the statement that the resources in cash at the disposal of the centers of collection, were:

Donations to the Relief of San Francisco:		
Reported by the San Francisco Relief, November 17, 1906		$9,295,152
Of which sum was received by the National Treasurer American Red Cross	$3,117,225	
By the California Branch	11,863	
		3,129,088
Difference representing donations directly to the Relief Corporation		$6,166,064
There was besides expended by the General Government through its own agencies the Congressional appropriation of		2,500,000
Making a grand total of		$11,795,152

There were also received and used by the relief agencies in San Francisco:

Of food supplies.....	1,850	car loads
Of clothing, bedding, tenting.....	150	car loads
Total	2,000	car loads

the cost or value of which it is not possible to state.

(*a*) Immediately after the earthquake and fire the civil and military authorities authorized the purchase, seizure and confiscation of food and other supplies. Nearly all charges made for these materials have been liquidated under the heading of *Claims,* and the expenditure under this title reached a total, as reported on November 17, 1906, of $1,462,157.56.

(*b*) The donations on behalf of those prepared to rebuild and provide shelter, in the form of aid toward that object, but never exceeding $500 for any one structure, nor exceeding one-third of the cost of the improvement, resulted in the erection of about 1,000 dwellings that cost the Relief Funds $490,000.

(*c*) The donations to refugees at some time occupying tents or temporary structures in the city parks and grounds, who owned or controlled building lots—maximum amount of aid $600, the cottage to cost at least double the sum donated—applied to 396 cottages and necessitated the expenditure of $117,203.

(*d*) An almshouse to accommodate 1,000 persons was being erected on city land to cost in all $200,000, upon which expenditures have been made reaching $119,000.

(*e*) In the city parks 5,000 cottages of two and three rooms each were erected, having accommodations for some 18,000 refugees, the average cost of these being $125 each. At the date of the inspection there were 18,000 occupants which was about the maximum number for any date after the fire. These cottages are being removed as rapidly as their occupants provide owned or leased sites and substantial contribution by the Relief Corporation is made toward expenses of removal and re-erection.

(*f*) In the care, food and clothing, etc., of the 600 aged and infirm an expense of about $8,000 per month is being incurred and it was proposed by the Relief Corporation to continue this for another year.

(*g*) All the city and private hospitals in the city and the Aid Societies and Fraternities were either destroyed or greatly damaged as a result of the fire and earthquake, or else the financial support they had been accustomed to receive failed after the catastrophe. Donations to these institutions, the most of which rested on a basis of charity support, were made,

the total reaching on March 16, 1907, $355,798.05, and the current monthly cost of supporting sick and infirm patients in these hospitals comes to $11,000, the per diem charge for each patient being about $2.

(*h*) The care and sanitation of the camps in the public parks was costing about $21,000 monthly, but none of the occupants of these camps, save the aged and infirm as above noted, receive any food or supplies.

(*i*) In the way of rehabilitation of individuals and families a large sum has naturally been expended. This consists usually in a money advance, the maximum in any case not exceeding $500, and averaging less than half that sum. Many hundreds of sewing machines, and sets of trade tools, furniture, clothing, etc., have been provided. The aggregate of all outlays under all heads of rehabilitation reached on November 17, 1906, the sum of $1,014,717.71. To one hospital a loan was made on negotiable paper of $10,000.

(*j*) For general administration the current expense was found to be about $3,800 per month.

(*k*) When the erection of cottages in the parks was decided upon for occupation by refugees, it was required that each occupant, who was able to do so, should pay a monthly rental of three or four dollars for his or her tenement. When the total collections of rents amounted to $46,000, the city authorities directed that as the land on which the cottages stood belonged to the city, no rentals be collected. This practice was then discontinued and all the amounts collected from individuals are being refunded to them as they vacate the sites by removal of the structure to a lot owned or controlled by the former renters.

CLOSING RELIEF WORK.

The Executive Committee submitted an estimate of the proposed future expenditures in closing the relief work which is expected to be accomplished by July 10, 1908, and to involve a further future cost of $753,270, made up as follows:

Administration	$ 42,000
Claims	7,000
Camps and Almshouse	340,000
Rehabilitation	165,000
Charitable Institutions	145,000
Lands and Buildings	5,000
Miscellaneous	49,270
	$753,270

On the 31st of May the entire assets of the Corporation, if the Red Cross Funds be included, were	$1,743,405
Against which were "bills payable" of	401,903
Leaving a liquid balance of	$1,341,502

There were sundry funds subscribed for the San Francisco Relief which still remain in the custody of the local committees or agents, but which have not as yet been remitted to the Executive Relief Committee. The aggregate of these funds is slightly more than $200,000, as reported by their custodians, The Executive Committee of San Francisco Corporation considers that but about half this total of local donations which yet remain unpaid are collectable.

The Executive Committee wishes to make a provision for liquidating any judgments that may be rendered by the Courts against the Corporation within the statutory period of its liquidation, that is two and one-half years subsequent to the date when it ceases its functions.

Should the expenses attending the closing of relief operations be limited to the sum estimated, that is $753,270, there would be a remaining balance of relief funds of $588,232, and should the amount of local donations as yet unpaid be collected as expected, the balance would be about $100,000 more. This balance would be reduced by whatever might be adjudged by the courts as due.

POLICY SUGGESTED.

It was stated to the Red Cross representative that the authority given by the city authorities for the occupation of the parks by the refugee cottages required the vacating of these parks on or before the 1st of August, 1907. (Later advices state this date as August 17, 1907). General Davis specially urged that every possible effort be made to induce occupants to secure lots of their own by purchase or lease, the corporation to present the cottagers with the cottage occupied, the same to be removed to their own land, the Executive Committee aiding the householder in the way of transportation, etc. Also that if any occupied cottages remained in the parks subsequent to the date fixed by the city for ultimate removal then such houses to be abandoned to the city authorities and these officials notified that after the date so fixed for the restoration of the lands to the city control, the Relief Corporation could assume no responsibility for care, repairs or sanitation.

He suggested that the Associated Charities of San Francisco have delegated to it the care for a limited time of all such refugees as were, at the date of evacuation of the parks, in a condition of inability to care for and support themselves, the Relief Executive Committee assigning to that Association funds requisite to cover the expense of the care, etc., of patients taken over until they should be discharged as cured, but in no case for a long period.

He referred to the new Almshouse with space for 1,000 occupants, as much larger than appeared to be necessary to accommodate all those rendered helpless by the disaster, but so much work upon the structure had been done that there appeared to be no practicable way to proceed except to complete the building, and to equip so much of it as would serve the needs of those being supported, that is to say, for about 600 aged and infirm.

He thought an expense of $3,800 per month for administration to be continued for another year at this rate as far above what was requisite and that there ought to be a large curtailment.

Speaking for his associates in the management of the Red Cross he said he felt that he could give assurance that the Red Cross in Washington would honor further requisitions for funds necessary to insure the closing of the relief operations if the program he suggested (summarized above) were followed, remarking that this program was generally much the same as one that had been proposed by some of the officers of the corporation in San Francisco.

A copy of the memorandum above referred to, prepared by General Davis, was handed to the Vice-President of the San Francisco Executive Committee, one paragraph of which was as follows:

> "That mistakes have been made by the officers of the Corporation in applying relief is admitted by them, mistakes which, in the light of recent experiences, could have been avoided, but it seems to the undersigned manifest and self evident, that all such errors, whatever they may have been, were errors of judgment, and that no charge of negligence, graft or prejudice can be laid at the feet of those who have been administering the relief work of this city. It is the judgment of the undersigned that the members of the Executive Committee of the Relief Corporation, a Committee to which plenary powers were delegated by the Board of Directors, have performed their

duties conscientiously and intelligently. No member of the Committee has received any emolument nor refunds of expenses even, incurred in carrying out the work entrusted to him."

Considerable space is devoted to the charges of mismanagement, etc., preferred by Alva Udell, who claimed to represent a large number of refugees joining with him in complaints. He charged the management with misappropriation of funds, waste, extravagance and favoritism. General Davis saw Mr. Udell and asked him to submit proofs of his assertions with names of witnesses, but none were produced. Several of those who were named as uniting with him in his complaints, upon being interviewed, declared that Mr. Udell was not authorized to speak for or to represent them in any way. A careful inquiry of persons well informed respecting relief matters, who were in no way connected with the management, failed to elicit any act of omission or commission that could warrant any justification of such loose general assertions as were preferred by Mr. Udell.

The complaint most often heard was generally to the effect that the management had refused to admit that any refugee, *as a right,* was entitled to receive a pro rata share of the relief funds. Many of the sufferers appeared to honestly believe that because they lost heavily by the fire, irrespective of any question of their ability to support themselves, were justified in demanding the payment of what they called "my money," theirs, because donations had been made for relief in large sums. Some stated their own notions of "their rights" as requiring the payment of a thousand dollars; others stated other amounts. General Davis remarked in the memorandum that had the demands of such persons been conceded probably $50,000,000 would have been insufficient for San Francisco Relief.

Reference is made to the difficulty that must be encountered by the Relief Corporation in closing this work, and it was pointed out that criticism must be expected for what may be done or not done by the Corporation and by the Red Cross; complaints of hardships or of unsatisfied wants will be heard and perhaps it some cases a basis for them may exist, "but it is manifest that the work of relief in San Francisco cannot be indefinitely continued. * * * When this work is drawn to a close, whether now or twelve months hence, the same emergencies will have to be met, and the same or similar com-

plaints will be made. There is nothing to be gained by postponement. The local rate of wages was never so high."

The greatest possible care has been taken to investigate every case by disinterested inspectors, and whenever the relief was not evidently needed, it has been withheld. If applicants were sick of diseases caused by their own misconduct, or in anyway brought on themselves, attention in the hospitals at the cost of the Relief Funds has been refused, but the really needy, if sufferers from the earthquake and fire, have been aided or relieved and rehabilitated on a just basis when the facts became known.

THE CHINESE FAMINE.

About the middle of May it was decided to issue a statement to the public that after the first of June the Red Cross desired no further contributions for the Chinese Famine Fund as about that time the transport Buford with the cargo of flour generously provided by *The Christian Herald* would have reached its destination and moreover by the middle of that month the early harvest was due.

Consul General Rogers who during the winter was in Shanghai and kindly acted as special representative of the American National Red Cross lately called at the Red Cross office in Washington on his way to his new post at Havana, and stated that it was undoubtedly the fact that every dollar contributed saved two lives. This means not only the saving of human life, but the prevention of untold suffering to hundreds of thousands of men, women and children.

Mr. E. R. Johnstone who went on the *Buford* as special representative of Dr. Klopsch and *The Christian Herald,* has sent many interesting reports to that paper of the famine relief work.

Mr. Johnstone says that the famine may have cost a million of lives as many died in the more remote provinces where little could be done because of the difficulty of transportation and because of some official opposition, but in the larger part of the famine stricken district the relief contributions saved a million lives, and that these contributions were distributed with commendable impartiality, exactness and success. So arduous and so dangerous was this work of distributions among the hundreds of thousands afflicted with the sicknesses that famine brings in its death dealing march, that five of the missionaries who gave such devoted service to this work have already died from over work and famine fever.

The American Consul at Nanking, Mr. Johnstone and the editor of *The North China Herald* are fearful that there will still be suffering next winter for in some places the crops have not been good. That during the sowing season many of the people were away from home, having been forced to come to the cities in hopes of securing food, and the cravings of hunger being so great that it was difficult to retain seed for sowing or to prevent that which was donated being devoured by the starving multitudes, were two factors that also tended to reduce the harvest. Because of this danger of further need such con-

tributions as were received by the Red Cross after June 1st have been held for the purpose of forwarding next winter in case help is necessary.

The American Consul at Nanking, China, who has lately been in Chinkiang in the famine provinces, has reported to the State Department in a dispatch, dated July 5, 1907, the following facts that the Department has transmitted to the Red Cross Secretary.

1. The conditions of the famine for the present no longer exist.

2. The officials, gentry, and people are bestowing unstinted praise upon American philanthropy.

3. On account of the shortage of the wheat crop, estimated at about 40 per cent, a worse famine than that of this year is threatened.

4. In the rice-growing sections of this consular district, especially in the Yangtse Valley, the drought had not been worse for several years, up to a few days ago when rain fell in abundance saving what a week's more drought would have entirely destroyed.

A financial statement up to date follows, and also a statement as to the value of the cargo of flour forwarded by *The Christian Herald* on the *Buford* and of the other food and seed donations.

CHINESE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

(Sept. 15, 1907.)

	Dr.	Cr.
To cash received from *Christian Herald*	$250,000.00	
To cash contributions received direct and through State Branches	80,416.00	
Total	$330,416.00	
By Cash cabled to China		$293,000.00
By purchase of flour		29,487.10
By purchase of seed wheat		2,175.60
Total		$324,662.70
By balance on hand Sept. 15th		5,753.30
	$330,416.00	$330,416.00

CONTRIBUTIONS OTHER THAN CASH.

The *Christian Herald,* New York, cargo of flour valued at $150,000; Theodore B. Wilcox and others, Portland, Oregon, 5,000 bushels of seed wheat; Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Salt Lake City, 40,000 pounds of flour; Everding & Farrell, Portland, Oregon, 20,000 pounds of flour; Salt Lake Grain and Produce Exchange, Salt Lake City, 21,800 pounds of flour.

(NOTE.—The balance in the Red Cross Treasury at present represents contributions received since the arrival of the large cargo caried by the *"Buford"* and since the period when the new harvest became available for food. It will be held by the Red Cross until the coming winter when further assistance may be required.)

THE SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY NURSES ASSOCIATION.

The San Francisco County Nurses Association has joined as a body the California Branch of the National Red Cross. To each member a circular was sent containing the following information:

The San Francisco County Nurses' Association will hold its regular monthly meeting, at Cooper College, the first Tuesday of the month, on May 7th, at 2.30 p. m.

The important decision will be announced at this meeting, whether our Association will join in a body the Nurses' Corps of the California Branch of the National Red Cross Society.

As such a step would mean a personal responsibility for every nurse, it is important that each one should cast her vote. For the benefit of those that did not attend the March meeting, the discussion was very completely reported in our April Journal, which the Red Cross Committee invites the nurses to read very carefully. As a reiteration of the facts there presented, the following statements are given:

(1) Hereafter no women will be allowed to join the Red Cross Nurses' Corps that are not duly certified graduated nurses.

(2) Mrs. L. L. Dunbar, chairman for nurses of the California Red Cross Branch, has promised to appoint on her committee two members from our Association, which will give the nurses a voice in the selection of applicants that are not members of our Association.

(3) For our Association to join the Red Cross does not mean that the nurses must meet conflicting duties, as the Red Cross Society will not expect its nurses to leave an important duty at home for one abroad.

(4) The nurses are not required to pay any dues. They may receive army nurses' pay when on duty, if they so desire.

(5) To nurses alone is offered this great opportunity of service, which, if accepted, will be the highest expression possible of patriotism to their country If this burden is refused, that distinctively belongs to the nurses, the result will be a lost opportunity for heroic service, and the sick and injured must inevitably suffer in consequence.

(6) Our Association was honored with the following telegram:

"Red Cross approves of affiliation as a body, of San Francisco County Nurses' Association with California Red Cross

Branch. C. L. Magee, National Red Cross, Washington, D. C."

This telegram is most significant—as it will mean the uniting of many organizations of nurses with the Red Cross.

You will kindly fill in the enclosed blank, detach the sheet, and mail directly to

MISS L. B. FISHER,
4 Steiner Street, San Francisco.

Red Cross Committee:
MISS ELSA V. REINOEHL,
MISS KATE M. DAVIS,
MISS JULIA HINKLE,
DR. HELEN P. CRISWELL,
MISS LUCY B. FISHER,
Chairman.

Do you wish to have the San Francisco County Nurses' Association join the Nurses' Corps of the California Red Cross Branch?

(Answer Yes or No.)

Answer .....

Your Name.....

And Address.....

Out of the 172 replies received 169 were in the affirmative and only three were in doubt as to the advisability of joining as a body. At the meeting a unanimous vote was cast in favor of joining, with the stipulation that the members not desiring to enroll need not do so. Already 177 members have individually enrolled and many others have signified their intention of doing so.

It is a great satisfaction as well as pleasure to the National Red Cross to know that the trained nurses of the United States as a body are awakening to an interest in the National Red Cross. In time there is no doubt but that this important department of the Red Cross work will greatly develop as the nurses themselves take the matter in hand and assist in this development. The National Executive Committee expresses to the San Francisco County Nurses Association sincere appreciation for the assistance it has rendered to this department of the Red Cross work in the United States. As this department develops there will be a special part of the BULLETIN devoted to its work, and also reports on what the foreign Red Cross Societies are doing in this line, that will be of interest to our Red Cross Nurses here.

AFFILIATION OF THE NEEDLE WORD GUILD OF AMERICA.

The Needle Work Guild of America, a most useful and valuable organization, has applied to the American National Red Cross for recognition as an affiliated association under the regulations governing such affiliations. A copy of the letter of application is given below. In case of war or great calamity such affiliation which tends to bring relief work under one systematic head is of the utmost value, preventing waste, overlapping and confusion. At the first Executive Committee meeting of the National Red Cross a reply according recognition will be sent to The Needle Work Guild of America with an expression of thanks for this aid in assisting the National Society in times of war or of calamity to systematize relief work.

THE NEEDLE WORK GUILD OF AMERICA.
NATIONAL OFFICE, 110 S. 17TH ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., *July* 11, 1907.

MR. CHARLES L. MAGEE,
Secretary The American National Red Cross.

DEAR SIR: As the result of correspondence between the secretaries of The American National Red Cross and The Needle Work Guild of America relating to such affiliation of the two bodies as would permit the Red Cross to assist the Needle Work Guild in the transfer of goods for the relief of the sufferers, in time of national calamity or war, the following by-law was adopted at the last annual meeting of this organization:

"The American National Red Cross has agreed, at times of national disaster, to act as the receiving and distributing agency for all contributions donated by branches of The Needle Work Guild of America for the special relief work in hand, and will, without expense, endeavor to deliver such supplies to branches of the Guild or other specified agents at the scene of relief. All packages sent must bear the label or tag of The Needle Work Guild of America. Except at such times there shall be no connection between the organizations."

We therefore apply for recognition as a society affiliated with the American National Red Cross, for mutual benefit.

MRS. CHARLES D. HAMIL,
National President.
ROSAMOND K. BENDER,
National Corresponding Secretary.

MASTER BARBERS' ASSOCIATION'S ACTION IN REGARD TO RED CROSS.

The Master Barbers' Association has lately taken action in regard to the use of the Red Cross for other purposes than those for which it was created. The National Red Cross greatly appreciates this important assistance in its efforts to do away with the use of the name and emblem of the Red Cross for business or other purposes not connected with the work of the National Society recognized by the International Treaty of Geneva. The fact that in certain of the foreign countries the word used to designate the Medical service of their armies is Sanitary and this service uses as its mark of designation by international agreement the Red Cross, many persons have a mistaken idea of the meaning of the emblem and think that its use signifies sanitary or that which is free from all danger of contagion, whereas it has no such conception attached to its origin. Its purpose is to designate and protect the regular medical service of armies and of their officially recognized volunteer assistants, the Red Cross Societies and their various necessary supplies and institutions. If soldiers find that this emblem is used for all sorts of articles and by any persons who may desire to employ it for their own particular use it will no longer be considered by them as sacred to its special humane purpose and will therefore no longer guarantee the safety it was designed to secure by all the civilized nations of the world.

The National Red Cross expresses its sincere thanks to the Master Barbers' Association for their action in this matter. The report of this action in a letter to the Field Agent of the New York Red Cross Branch is given below.

MASTER BARBERS' ASSOCIATION.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., *August* 19, 1907.

MR. CHARLES W. HURD,
Field Agent, The American National Red Cross.
500 *Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.*

DEAR SIR: In the matter of your Society, against barbers generally who use your symbol, the Red Cross, on their windows for advertising purposes, the matter having been brought to our attention by member John J. Stein, of No. 323 Lenox Ave., the following resolutions were offered at our convention (3d day) held at Ulmer Park on August 15th, and were unanimously passed:

Whereas, The symbol of the American National Red Cross signifies relief and aid to the wounded and dying on fields of battle, in hospitals and all other such places designated for the care of suffering persons, and

Whereas, There are a number of barbers in this city and state using the symbol of The American National Red Cross, protected by laws of Congress, for advertising purposes on their store windows, be it

Resolved, That the Master Barbers' Association assembled in convention this 15th day of August, 1907, do hereby protest against the use of the symbol of the American National Red Cross by barbers of this city and state, and will give all the aid we can in assisting the society of the Red Cross in eliminating their symbol from all places where the same is used for advertising purposes, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded by the secretary to the headquarters of the American National Red Cross.

(Signed) M. SERACENA,
President.

JOHN R. BOHMER,
Secretary.

THE WYANDOT CHAUTAUQUA ASSOCIATION.

The Wyandot Chautauqua Association of Kansas City, Kansas, has requested of the Red Cross the fullest information possible of this society from its origin and also in regard to its development in this country. The Association desires to devote one day during its Chautauqua Assembly to a special program devoted to Red Cross interests. Sometime in the future the National Red Cross hopes to be able to avail itself of the desire of the officers of this Kansas and Middle West Chautauqua to have special speakers upon the Red Cross sent to such a meeting. Kansas has already organized its State Branch of the American National Red Cross.

NOTES.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The second Bulletin of the Argentine Society publishes a correspondence between its President and the Counselor of the Society in regard to the undertaking by the latter to prosecute any persons not connected with the Red Cross using its insignia.

FRANCE.

The Association of French Women, a Branch of the French Red Cross, was founded in 1879 by Dr. Duchaussoy, who had learned from personal experience in 1870, the great need of women nurses in time of war. This Branch has provided courses for stretcher-bearers in the colleges and schools for young men, courses in first aid for girls and young women in the higher schools, it has also opened a hospital at Auteuil for the instruction of women in nursing. It has organized auxiliary and field hospitals for use in time of war. The Countess Foucher de Careil is its President and Dr. Duchaussoy its Secretary. Its last report shows a balance in its treasury of $305,723. Its headquarters are at 10 rue Gaillon, Paris.

It participated largely in the relief of the victims of the terrible disaster at Courriéres mines in 1906.

The Union of the Women of France, another Branch of the French Red Cross, was founded in 1881. Its principal duties are to provide auxiliary hospitals, wherever the military hospitals will not prove sufficient, to lend assistance in the work of the base or main hospitals, and to receive and forward gifts for the sick and wounded. Since its foundation its gifts to the Army have amounted to $375,874, and to the victims of public disasters to $129,326. In 1906 the balance in its treasury amounted to $917,727, and the value of materials on hand to $175,906. The President is Madame D. Perouse and the Secretary Dr. Bouloumié. Its headquarters are at 29 Chaussée d'Antin, Paris.

ITALY.

In Italy, as the expenditure of the regular Red Cross funds are limited to those for war relief purposes, the $10,000 neces-

sary for the anti-malarial campaign on the Roman Campagna is secured by appropriations from the Government and from the City of Rome, and by personal contributions. The King has generally contributed for this purpose $2,000 a year. Out of the 16,820 persons receiving the prophylactic quinine treatment in 1906 only a little over 3 per cent suffered from the fever, whereas when this work was begun, six years ago, over 25 per cent were victims. Moreover, the sanitary education received by the peasants from the seven Red Cross Corps of doctors and assistants, who are occupied with this relief work, has been of great value.

JAPAN.

The Japanese Red Cross published its first Bulletin in April of this year, an English edition being distributed at the Red Cross Conference. It contains 155 pages with many illustrations. The Society has a membership of 1,275,512, about 2¼% of its population. Though it expended for its war relief work about $2,500,000 it was not necessary for it to trespass upon its Endowment Fund of $2,600,000 which remains intact. If the American National Red Cross had 2¼% of our population for its membership our Society would number nearly two million members and when we compare the wealth of this country with that of Japan what might be the Endowment Fund of our National Red Cross if half the patriotic enthusiasm were shown toward it that the Japanese show toward theirs?

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Red Cross has fourteen Branches, its members being all men. The German women forming a Branch of their own, with over 300,000 members, which is called The German Women's Patriotic League of the Red Cross and which has a treasury balance of some $4,000,000.

The Association of Men Nurses of the Red Cross reports 54 sections with 10,549 members and the number of the Red Cross Sanitary Columns are given as 815 with 23,645 members. The depots of the Prussian Red Cross provided a large amount of the hospital supplies sent to Russia, Japan and to the German troops in East Africa. Throughout Germany the Society has established 32 schools or what are called Mother-Houses for trained nurses, with 2,300 nurses and

pupils. Besides the Red Cross pin these nurses wear a silver pin on which is engraved the name of the particular school or Mother-House to which they belong.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Red Cross like its sisters of South America has entered into an active campaign against the abuse of the Red Cross insignia.

In Madrid the Red Cross has lately installed several new stations of first aid for the injured in case of accidents.

SWEDEN.

The Swedish Red Cross reports a reorganization. The Society consists of three Branches: The Society for the volunteer aid of the sick and wounded in time of war, whose duty it is to provide auxiliary hospitals, the Society of Women of the Red Cross, whose duty is the providing of hospital supplies, and the Society of Nurses of the Red Cross who are to provide nurses. This latter has 420 trained nurses on its roll.

The Central Committee consists of nine members, four including the chairman being appointed by the government. Prince Charles, Duke of Vestrogothie, is the President.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss Red Cross has forty Branches and 161 sections of the Samaritan Association are affiliated with it. It receives a yearly subvention from the government of $4,000, which is distributed among certain schools for trained nurses who agree to place their trained personnel of 699 nurses at the Society's disposal in case of war. The Society has established courses in first aid and has provided and disposed at low price of 27,806 packages of first aid supplies. It has also five trained Sanitary Columns with a membership of fifty each.

At the time of the reunion of the Swiss Army Medical Service at Geneva in May, 1907, the Swiss Red Cross organized a Red Cross Exposition. A tent hospital was prepared containing sixteen beds and full equipment for operating, and a

second tent containing surgical instruments, boxes of dressings, hand litters, sledge and wheel litters, etc.

TURKEY.

The National Red Cross office is in receipt of the following communication from the Department of State relative to the proposed use by Turkey of the red crescent instead of the Red Cross to distinguish hospital ships:

The Secretary, the American National Red Cross,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have to advise you that this Department is in receipt of a note of the 23d instant, from the Minister of the Netherlands, transmitting duly certified copies of the protocols stating that the instruments of the ratification by Turkey of the Conventions and Declarations of the First Hague Peace Conference were deposited at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands on June 12th last, and advising the Department that the Turkish Government had been notified that its reservation as to the use of the red crescent instead of the Red Cross to distinguish hospital ships can not be admitted.

I am, Sir

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) ALVEY A. ADEE,
Acting Secretary.

VENEZUELA.

The National Red Cross Office at Washington was informed by the Department of State, September 4th, that said Department is advised by the Swiss Legation under date of August 23, 1907, that on July 8, 1907, the Government of Venezuela announced its adhesion to the Geneva Convention of July 6, 1906, for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and the Sick in Armies in the Field. The Legation states that on July 9, 1894, Venezuela gave notice of adhesion to the Geneva Convention of August 22, 1864, for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded Soldiers in Armies in the Field.

CALIFORNIA BRANCH.

A report of the work of a Red Cross Substation during the relief work which by an oversight was not presented at the

annual meeting of the California Branch, has, therefore, been forwarded to the Editor of the BULLETIN. We regret that we are unable to publish this report in full but give below a resumé of the work accomplished.

Mrs. A. W. Scott who makes the report says: "My home having been twice doomed and twice saved from the holocaust that followed the earthquake of April 18th, my duty seemed so clearly defined"—that "I made a votive offering of my home to Mrs. Merrill for the furtherance of the Red Cross work. My offer was accepted and a Red Cross substation established at 305 Buchanan Street, April 21st, with the Red Cross flag floating out over the terrace, a beacon of protection and relief to the distressed and suffering."

Mrs. Scott was authorized to use her judgment in securing helpers and, appealing to Mrs. Aylette R. Cotton, President of the California Club, for assistance, a committee was formed from its members.

"From April 23d to May 27th food was supplied to 9,768 families, representing 70,172 rations, not including the baskets prepared and sent out every day to those unable to stand in line and with no one to come for rations, which ranged from forty to fifty daily."

6,212 families were also supplied with clothing. During the relief work a number of strong, capable young men volunteered to cut up and distribute the 2,000 pounds of fresh meat which was provided three times a week. Boiled water for drinking was also always kept on hand at the station.

Doctors Pressley, McGuire, Stapff, Waller, Amy Bowen and Stirewalt kindly rendered medical assistance, which Mrs. Scott reports, and she says of other helpers: "To the unremitting zeal of Messrs. E. E. Esden and W. S. Lewis and the loyal band of young men who took charge of the heavy work of handling the cases and food stuffs, and to the well organized and able Committee of California Club women, who classified and distributed the clothing, all credit is due for the success and good work of our station, for be it understood, we were a band of *volunteer workers,* not one dollar being received for any of the work done in our station."

Besides the large supplies received from the General Supply Depot, a private fund was expended in securing tools sewing machines, etc. The California Club Sewing Committee and other clubs throughout the country sent a large amount of useful clothing and from individuals many other supplies were received. The Red Cross and the victims of the San Fran-

cisco disaster are much indebted to Mrs. Scott and her co-workers for their efficient and unselfish work during this most trying period.

HAWAIIAN BRANCH.

On August 29th a letter was received by National Headquarters from Mrs. F. M. Hatch who was authorized by the Executive Committee to organize in Hawaii a Branch of the American National Red Cross, stating that a Branch had recently been formed in Honolulu and that the Secretary, Mrs. W. W. Hall, would, as soon as all officers had signified their acceptance of office, furnish a list of the names and addresses of the officers and the Executive Committee of the Branch. Mrs. Hatch states that the conditions in Hawaii are favorable to an efficient organization on the Islands.

WASHINGTON (Seattle) *BRANCH.*

The Seattle Branch of the American National Red Cross, during the meeting held upon the last Friday in June, decided to hold the next gathering upon the last Friday in September. Several efforts to replenish the treasury are planned for the early autumn.

The President of the Seattle Branch, Reverend M. A. Matthews, not only enjoys work himself, but he also delights in inducing his fellow-men, and women, to follow the suggestions of Genesis, 19th verse, chapter 3d, and by the sweat of the face earn the right to be classed among the living.

Seattle, Washington, was among the first of the American cities to respond to the call for aid from the Red Cross standpoint during the Spanish-American War. Since 1898 there has been a Red Cross organization in Seattle always ready to work and always found liberal and resourceful. The Cuban War, the Spanish War, the fire at New Westminster, B. C., the earthquake at San Francisco, the Chinese-Japanese War, the Chinese famine and other minor calls for help. have found the Seattle Branch of the American National Red Cross, able, alert and full of those two blessed words on the Red Cross emblem, "humanity" and "neutrality." The Society has done well in the past and hopes to do better in the future. Mr. Taft will visit Seattle in a few days. Inspiration and renewed strength is hoped for from his visit. The local President, Dr. Matthews, who stands foremost in Seattle with the organizers

of charity movements, and civic health and betterment, will not only do his part in this great movement for the assistance of all the nations, but will see thot any call for help will awaken the sleeping, and cause a wide-awake army of workers on this Western slope to respond to the call from afar or anear.

SEATTLE, WASH., *August* 24, 1907.

During the first part of September a second shipment of magazines and periodicals was sent to Camp Columbia, Cuba, where between 1,200 and 1,500 American soldiers and marines are stationed. There were four large boxes weighing in aggregate between 600 and 1,000 pounds.